INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1088

VOL. XVII NO. 48 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Prepare For Immediate Direct Action.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION'S CALL TO RAILWAY WORKERS.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVT.

Delay In Dealing With Grievances Is Responsible For Strike.

Four weeks have passed since the strike of the G.I.P. Railway workmen began and still there is no end in sight. The strikers fully believe in the justice of their cause and are picketing vigorously, exhorting the blacklegs not to go to work. Although the railway authorities are trying to make a show that the traffic is not affected by the strike, the merchants who patronise goods traffic, have quite a different tale to tell. They bitterly complain that they do not receive their goods in time nor do the articles sent by them reach the proper destination in time.

On Sunday night a volunteer was arrested at Victoria Terminus Station for alleged disorderly behaviour while one was arrested at Thana on Sunday on the same charge. Three volunteers were arrested at Kurla for alleged gambling. The volunteers, however, state that they were standing on the road watching the card tricksters when they were arrested by the police.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

—:o:—

Deputation To Government.

NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. S. C. Joshi presiding, met yesterday afternoon to consider the situation arising out of the G. I. P. Railway strike. Mr. Giri, General Secretary, explained the present situation. Eventually the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) Strongly condemning the attitude of the Government and the Railway Board in not taking prompt steps to grant the legitimate and reasonable demands of railwaymen as put forth by the Federation on May 4 last and recording its conviction that their delay in dealing with this matter was wholly responsible for the present strike.

(2) Congratulating the strikers on their peaceful behaciour and firm determination, assuring them that the Federation was doing and would do all it could to end the strike;

(3) Calling upon all railway unions to assist the strikers in carrying on the present struggle by giving all active practical supwort, condemning those who were seeking employment in place of strikers, appealing to all concerned not to accept any appointments as "blacklegs", thus helping the administration to break the strike;

(4) Condemning certain measures, such as recruitment, evictions and stoppage of water supply;

(5) Electing Messrs. Giri, S. C. Joshi, Ruikar, Chamanlal, Khidgikar, Aney and Kelkar to wait in deputation upon the Government and Railway Board with a view to bringing about a frompt settlement.

(6) In case the result of the deputation was not satisfactory strongly urging all affiliated unions to prepare themselves immediately for direct action and take such other steps as were necessary to secure the redress of the workers' grievances.—A. P.

B. N. RAILWAYMEN'S RESOLVE.

—:o:—

The followng resolution were passed on the Executive Committee of the B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association:—

(1) Resolved that in case of necessity this Association will not lag behind to help, by all possible means, the G. I. P. Railway brethern and take steps to press the G. I. P. Railway Administration to hear his men who are or were on strike. (2) Resolved that the Government of India be requested to kindly intervene in the matter in order to redress the legitimate grievances of the G. I. P. Railwaymen and avoid unpleasant situation which is likely to spread all over the Indian Railways.

PICKETERS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

But Workers Remain Firm.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 24.

Two picketers were sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Special Magistrate, Poona, Yesterday Razak and Sant were arrested and produced before the Magistrate though it was Sunday. Mr. Gadgil appeared for them and succeeded in getting an adjournment. Prosecutions have made the strikers firm they are behaving exceptionally peaceful.

EVICTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS CONTINUE.

—:o:—

But Number Of Strikers Swells.

The following statement has been issued by the Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union:—

"News, pouring in from all quarters, show that the strikers

(Continued On Page 3.)

AMANULLAH TO SEE KEMAL PASHA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Constantinople.—Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan has arrived here 'en route' to Angora where he will visit Mustapha Kemal Pasha. This has aroused considerable interest, coinciding as it does with the reports that the present King of Afghanistan, Nadir Khan, is ill.—Reuter.

PUTHIA MAIL ROBBERY CASE.

—:o:—

Accused Heavily Sentenced.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL CLASS TREATMENT.

RAJSHAHI, Feb. 24.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by the Special Tribunal in connection with the Puthia Mail Robbery Case. Sushin Das Gupta and Dharani Biswas were found guilty under sections 394 and 395 and 120-B I.P.C. and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and Rakhal Das found guilty under section 120-B only and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused prayed for special class treatment.—Free Press.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

M. Briand To Represent France

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—M. Chautemps in an interview said that M. Briand would take charge of the negotiations in the London Naval Conference at which M. Tardieu's memorandum would remain the bassis of France's position.—Reuter.

NAVAL LIMITATION AND POLITICAL PACT.

—:o:—

No Official American Statement Made.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Washington.—Neither Whitehouse nor the State Department has officially made any statement regarding the administration's attitude to M. Tardieu's suggesstion in London that the political pact should be collatetral with the Naval Limitation Treaty but expressed the opinion that the emphatic refusal on behalf of the naval delegation by Senator Robinson in a recent speech in London of America's participation in European security pacts could be given only on Mr. Hoover's authority. There is already strong sentiment in the Senate against the consultative provision being appended to the Kellogg Pact and in the present temper of the Senate any political flavour in the naval treaty might wreck its subsequent chances of ratification.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Govt. To Take Over Management.

RETRENCHMENT IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

It now transpires that the Government proposal to appoint Mr. Jukes as Special Retrenchment Officer into the growth of civil expenditure was passed by the Standing Finance Committee and not postponed for discussion by the Assembly.

Regarding the Broadcasting Company being taken over, the Finance Committee (with the exception of Nawab Esmail) gave its approval subject to the condition that the Government would do its best to secure the advantage of the latest experience in countries where broadcasting has been a success and that the Government would take steps to provide for the training of Indians so that the business might eventually pass into Indian hands. Government informed the Committee that they proposed to appoint in the summer of 1931 a representative committee to examine the position of broadcasting undertaking and its prospects for by that time experience would have been gained of the success of the service under Government management.—A. P.

GOVT. AND BROADCASTING.

—:o:—

To Take Over Immediately.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Standing Finance Committee approved of the proposal of the Government of India to acquire the Broadcasting Company for a minimum period of two years Nawab Ismail was the only dissentient. The annual recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,67,000. The net charge against revenue is Rs. 1,41,000.

As a result of the decision the Government is immediately taking over the broadcasting stations at Calcutta and Bombay and will run them as required by commercial interests and as represented by leaders and deputy leaders of the principal parties in the Assembly without any interruption of the service.

Government will be aided in the management of this service by an advisory committee consisting of two members of the Assembly and two businessmen of Calcutta and Bombay presided over by the Government Member in charge of Industries and Labour.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICER.

The Finance Committee postponed for discussion during Budget the proposal that Government should appoint Mr. Jukes, Controller of Civil Accounts as Special Retrenchment Officer to explore the avenues of economy in civil expenditure.

POSTAL UNION DEPUTATION.

Sir B. N. Mitra will receive a deputation consisting of the President and office-bearers of the Postal and R M. S. Union on the 28th when the Director-General will also be present.—A.P.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Budget Session Meets.

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

With a thin attendance and in a dull atmosphere, the Budget session of the Punjab Council met this afternoon, Sir Sahbuddin presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Hirasingh, the Council agreed to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the Nili Bar Colony Zamindars. Discussion was not concluded on the resolution regarding concession to students hailing from the agriculturist class in respect of school fees, when the House adjourned.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Duty Of Police Force.

BEHAR GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

PATNA, Feb. 24.

Speaking at the annual police parade held here this morning, H. E. the Governor in the course of his address said:—

"No one can tell what the immediate future has in store. The last two years have been full of storms over constitutional issues and the proper form of the Government of India in future. With these, as Police Force you have no concern. I expressed my opinion last year that in any form of Government that is to be stable and for the good of the police there must be a provision for a well-disciplined, contented and efficient Police Force and any constitution that cannot ensure this must fail. But a section of politicians has recently challenged the existence of Government in India and are devising means and programmes to bring the Government to a standstill. This is a matter in which the police force are very much concerned As the Viceroy has said recently: "There are some who seem determined to tread a different path and who have proclaimed a policy which, if it might ever succeed, could not fail to involve India in irreparable misfortune and disaster. The sinister possibilities of civil disobedience are not such as to be controlled by any formula however patiently pondered or cunningly devised. It is impossible to suppose that people can be incited to break law without such incitement culminating, whether its authors do desire or not, in violent action."

DAYS OF N. C. O.

Most of you remember the days of non-co-operation in this Province and those of you who do not, have only to look at your crime charts to know what it meant. It is the duty of every one to strive their utmost to save India from incipient anarchy. I pray that sane counsels will prevail in this Province and the Government will count on your co-operation to see that the laws in force are obeyed and you can count on the support of the Government to this end. I have no doubt of the steadfast loyalty of the Police Force. Insidious attempts have been made in the past to undermine it and will doubtless be made again. They have always failed and they will fail again. If they are tried the Province will, I am confident, find in the future as in the past, the police of Bihar and Orissa as a steady bulwark for the protection of the people against the forces of anarchy and disorder."—Free Press.

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY

—:o:—

Counterblast To Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

As a counter-blast to the United Empire Party campaign J. C. Davidson, head of the Conservative Party machine, has made a statement saying that the "wave of loyalty to the party is sweeping the country" and promising that Mr. Baldwin will shortly make statement "which will do much to clear the air."—Reuter.

Weather Report

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 24.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions have become unimportant after giving local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in Northwest Frontier Province, the Punjab Hills and Assam. Cherat and Dibrugarh have had a quarter of an inch of rain each.

Forecast:—Possibility of a few light thundershowers in South Madras.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand and three hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twentythree hours fiftyeight minutes on Sunday, February 23.—A. P.

Liberals Have Their Say In "Purdah."

SIR CHIMANLAL REMEMBERS THE "MASSES".

AND APPEALS TO MILLIONAIRES FOR MONEY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir On Line Of Least Resistance.

Bombay Liberal leaders propounded their creed of Dominion Status at a tea party given in honour of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in tendering the congratulations of the Liberal Party to Sir Cowasji on his success in the Assembly by-election was disposed to think that it was not a personal success but a success for Liberalism in Western India. It was no use, he incidentally remarked, for them to talk of the gospel of Dominion Status over tea cups, but they should approach the masses and popularise their creed.

IF PUBLIC WON'T HEAR....?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir confessed that it was not an occasion to make political speeches, but "since he was deprived of the opportunity of even opening his lips on two previous occasions he hoped to be forgiven for saying a few words regarding the ideals of the Liberal Party."

The Liberal school of thought was well represented at the function which was organised by the Western India National Liberal Association among those present being Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir S. B. Billimoria, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. A. N. Surve.

"SUCCESS OF LIBERALISM."

After the guests were treated to light refreshments Sir Chimanlal Setalvad rose to congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir on his success in the recent Assembly by-election. He claimed that the success of Sir Cowasji was not a personal success but the success of Liberalism in Western India. It was not only the success of the Liberal Party, but it was the success of all those sane people who stood for Dominion Status as against "the new-fangled creed of Independence outside the Empire."

Sir Chimanlal first paid to tribute to Bombay which was distinguished for its sober thinking, but thought it was an irony of fate that the creed of Independence had also its home in this Presidency. The city of Bombay especially had always distinguished itself for clear thinking and sound views on the politics of the country.

DOMINION STATUS v. INDEPENDENCE.

Dominion Status was according to the speaker a better and higher aim than Independence. The definition of Dominion Status was that every Dominion was equal in status and authority with every other Dominion including England itself. Even in matters of peace and war they had an independent voice and over and above this they had the protection and advantage of remaining within a mighty Empire. Every free nation of the world he said was coming into a Federation of the League of Nations and agreeing to submit to the jurisdiction of International Courts of Justice devised for the purpose. They were in a sense giving up their independence and becoming inter-dependent on each other so that world peace may be safe.

There was nothing inconsistent in their remaining within the Empire and still retaining thorough independence so far as their internal affairs were concerned. It therefore behoved them to make the people understand what was really meant by Dominion Status. He said it was no use congratulating themselves if they did not get at the masses. The other party, he continued, approached the masses, but he was sorry to say that they were not doing much.

NEED FOR PARTY ORGAN.

He claimed that there were many among them who were endowed with "brains and money" and yet the party chest he deplored was not full. They had not even a party paper without which it was very difficult to carry on propaganda. He appealed to his millionaire friends to put their hands into their pockets when it would not at all be difficult to start "a newspaper worthy of the traditions of this great city."

"LEAST LINE OF RESISTANCE."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir thanked all his Liberal friends for the help and assistance he had received from them during the elections. The victory was theirs and not his. One of the reasons that tempted them and he was sure would force others to accept the goal of Dominion Status, was that "all political men when they were in a difficult position took the line of least resistance. Liberals, he assured, were second to none in their desire for liberty, advancement and prosperity of the country, but they prided themselves on being more practical. Ideals were very well for youths who dreamt. In their youth they dreamt, but now they realised the difficulties and that was one of the reasons why they accepted the goal of Dominion Status which was the least line of resistance. Another reason why they should accept Dominion Status was that one-third of the people of India, the Indian States were opposed to complete Independence. They had enough enemies and they should not provoke the opposition of the Indian States. He said that the need of the hour was unity and the Liberal Party was the only political party which was trying to achieve it.

SATIN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

—:o:—

Has Full Faith In Mahatma.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Satin Sen of Patuakhali Satyagraha fame who came to Calcutta to-day was released from Midnapur jail.

Interviewed regarding his future programme, he said that being in jail for the last one year he had no opportunity to study the real situation. After consulting different workers, he would chalk out a programme of work consistently with the Congress programme. He had the fullest faith in Mahatma Gandhi and would follow his programme even at the risk of suffering. After visiting Barisal and Patuakhali, he would proceed to Sabarmati and meet Mahatmaji there.—Free Press.

Indian Trades Union Federation

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Secretary, Indian Trade Union Federation in a statement says:—

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Indian Trades Union Federation which was formed at Nagpur after the split in the All-India Trade Union Congress, will be held at Madras on the 2nd March to consider the draft constitution of the Federation and other matters connected with its work. Members are requested to inform Mr. B. Shiva Rao of the date and time of their arrival and accommodation if required. He will inform them the exact place and time of the meeting.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF KAKORI PRISONERS.

"Confined To Dirty And Dingy Cells."

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24.

The following message has been censored:—

Mr. Rajendraprasad Saxenna who yesterday interviewed Messrs. Rajkumar Sinha and Manmothonath Gupta, Kokori Case prisoners, in Bareilly jail along with Mrs. Sarat Kumari Sinha and Mrs. Ashalata Mittra, mother and sister of Rajkumar Sinha respectively states in a statement to the Free Press that these two prisoners along with their comrades Messrs. Mukundlal and Sachindra Nath Bakshi are on hunger strike since 8th February. They had no food since forcible feeding had not yet been resorted to in their cases. Consequently, they were greatly run down, Raj Kumar alone losing no less than 24 pounds weight.

LOT HARDER THAN BEFORE.

They, however, met their relations and friends cheerfully and explained that they had not given up hunger strike inspite of the recent government declaration regarding the classification of prisoners as these rules had not yet benefited them in any way. They said they could not be compared with the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case accused as the latter were still under-trials and it could not be said what treatment they might receive after their conviction. It was also learnt that their lot had now become harder than before as they had been deprived of the privilege of light at night and books and papers to read. But they said they had not lost courage and were resolute to fight to a finish. The visitors' request and persuasion to end their strike had no effect on them as they said they would continue the strike till their status was properly recognised and they were given human treatment.

TELEGRAM TO HOME MEMBER.

Mrs. Ashalata Mitra has sent the following telegram to the Home Member, Government of India and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in this connection:—

"I interviewed my brother Rajkumar Sinha educated at Benares Hindu University, now a Kakori Case prisoner in Bareilly Central Prison, yesterday. It was learnt that he and his three other colleagues also were educated young men of high family and status were still on hunger-strike because the Government new Jail Rules had not been extended to them yet. They had been confined to dirty and dingy cells and their privileges of the use of light and books etc., had also been forfeited. To-day is the seventeenth day of their starvation. As their condition is getting serious and they seem determined to continue the hunger-strike, pray afford relief immediately."—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

BULLS BUYING FREELY.

Weak Technical Situation.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and recorded a sharp rise of about Rs. 20 in Bombay Dyeing shares. The rising tendency was also visible in other speculative scrips. Dsepite sharp decline in raw cotton values, the improvement in mill shares suggests nothing beynod but bull support. The rise in the face of acute depression seems to have discounted largely the effect of anticipated Government protection to our textile industry. We see no reason to buy shares at this level as any inadequate protection will have considerable weakness and prefer square books. The technical situation is weak owing to the existence of long interest which is bound to be liquidated in due course.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 660, 75, 73. 80.
Century 235, 38, 41.
Crescent 65.
Fazul 470, 80, 85, 82, 86.
Indore 326, 32.
Madhowji 14-8.
Nagpur 407, 10, 11.
New Great 116.
Pearl 223, 28-2.
Simplex N. 30.
Swadeshi 317, 20.
Burma 655, 605-8.
Hydro 1073, 82, 77, 85.
Tram 121-14, 23-12.
Deff. 302, 8, 5, 8, 8-2.
Ord. 44-4, 43-12, 44, 43-12, 45.
Bundi 16.
Indian 227, 28, 27, 28.
Katni Ord. 171.
Alcock 241, 42.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 300
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 120
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50, 680
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil 125
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 410
Century 100, 241-4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 486-4.
Crescent 100, 65.
Currimbhoy 75.
Dawn 250, 425
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80.
Edward Sassoon 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 5.
Finlay 100, 77-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Kokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1472-8.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 900.
Indore Malwa 100, 332-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 (Dm) 1650.
Kohinoor 100, 130.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67-8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1255.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 250.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c. 4 125
New City Bombay 40.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 116-4.
Osmanshahi 35 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 228-2.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil. 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52.
Shorrock 150 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1425.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4
Swadeshi -0. 320.
Tata Mills 25, nil. 27.
Vijaya Cotton, 1000, 2100.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 780

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2/8 89-12.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 15-14.
Eastern £5 xd. 73.
Imperial Bank 500, 1265.
Imperial Bank 500, 1287-8. 315.
Union 5-11, 3-1.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 16.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 228-13.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 11
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-4.
United Cement 100 5y 51-8.
Katni Ord. 171-4.
Katni Def. 642-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 780.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116
Central Provinces 86-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 77
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f, 86.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 95.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 652-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric 0 100 5/7y xd 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 626-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. 123-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1085.
Tata Power 1050, nil 450.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20
Indian Cotton 125 17.81 212-8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 485
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100 30 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 7-8.
New India Assurance (10) 17-2.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 242-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 168-12.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 658-12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 86-4.
Scindia Steam 7-2.
Tata Construction xd. 31
Tata Ord. 45.
Tata Iron Def. 308-2.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 50.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (b 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 105.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 64-8.
Andhra Pref. 965
Tata Power Pref. 1,015
Tata Hydro Pref. 1025.

—MAHALANOBIS—2 Feb. 24.—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 488 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108 per ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Feb.	167.10	—1.20
May	174.70	plus 0.90
Aug.	181.40	plus 1.70

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	1929-30	1928-29
U.P. Bales.		
Receipts to date		
22-2-30	7595000	8211000
Receipts Yesterday		
22-2-30	——	3000
Exports to date		
22-2-30	5323000	6167000
Stock at Ports		
21-2-30	2213000	2041000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-30	1307000	937000
Stock at Liverpool		
21-2-30	1034000	1060000
Visible Supply		
21-2-30	5267000	5192000
Quantity in Sight		
21-2-30	12964000	13167000
Quantity out of Sight 21-2-30	9451000	10231000

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Wheat May	6	7	0
Linseed May	11	7	3
Castorseed May	9	0	0
Cottonseed	3	7	0
Groundnut	9	6	0
Teelseed	10	8	0
Rapeseed	10	4	0
Mahooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabollams	12	0	0
Poppoyseed	10	4	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Liverpool Futures 7 To 5 Points Lower.

SCATTERED COVERING.

Bombay, Feb 24.

On Saturday the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed on account of "Washington's Birthday."

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak in sympathy with previous New York closing. Prices opened at a decline of 9 points but there was slight recovery on scattered covering. Distant positions were comparatively steady and the market closed a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 8.40 d per l and sales were 2,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Empire cotton futures declined 6 points with March 8.03 and May 8.06

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The action of the market suggests that no aggressive support from either the trade or the co-operative marketing organisation is to be anticipated above the sixteen cent level until the acreage is settled. This is reflected by the increased offerings encountered on the advance late last week. Some trade buying to fix prices has been evident from day to day, but generally it has appeared only on dips. Reports of better progress in farm work and indications of increased fertiliser sales, together with the weakness of wheat have contributed to the reaction.

The campaign for acreage reduction continues, but many authorities believe that it will have to overcome a considerable disposition to increase, based on hopes that the Farm Board will protect prices in spite of its warnings against over-production.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

The chief participants in world trade in cotton goods—England, Japan, U. S. A., Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Holland—all appear to be passing through a prolonged period of depression, while in such countries as India and Brazil, where the cotton industry caters rather for the home market than for export, the position is certainly no better, and in some respects probably rather worse. The January issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin" contains reports on the state of trade from most of the national associations affiliated to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations and, with the possible exception of France, all the countries report curtailed production and unremunerative prices. The "Bulletin" contains no reports on Japan, India, and Brazil, but it will be recalled that Japanese spinners have decided to curtail production, that the depression of the Bombay mills is spreading to Ahmedabad and other up-country centres, and that the Brazilian home market is still suffering severely from the reduction in purchasing power caused by the unfavourable condition of the coffee market.

The conclusion to be drawn from this world-wide depression, which is reflected in the tendency toward a general advance in import duties in cotton goods, is surely that cotton manufacturers throughout the world are unable to find remunerative employment for all their machinery at the prices at which they are able to offer their goods. Has the world's supply of raw cotton increased to the same extent as the world's machinery for converting it into cotton goods? Have cotton prices been above parity with the prices of other commodities? These two questions seem to be the most cogent ones for it would be idle to suggest that there is already too much machinery to produce the cotton goods which the world could absorb if prices were low enough.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable from their friends:—

Liverpool:—We do not change our opinion. Rather bearish.

Norden: 21-2-30:—"See nothing in present situation on which base purchases. Prefer sales good bulges until material decrease acreage assured."

Hemelryk: "Spinners takings so far this season are 94,57,000 bales." "Spinners calling stopped decline. Lancashire demand would develop if market steadied."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 22nd February 1930.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindred: "Traders indifferent, very small business, likely to fluctuate round present prices until outlook clearer New Crop."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Weak Undertone.

Bombay, Feb. 24

The local market opened barely steady at Rs. 258 for Broach A-M delivery and declined selling by commission houses and option dealers. Liverpool opening cables were easy and caused further weakness which carried prices to Rs. 253/12. At this level there was a small rally which was not maintained and under renewed liquidation prices declined further and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 253/8
Broach J-A 264/4
Oomra March 208
Oomra May 215
Oomra July 222
Bengal March 180
Bengal May 185/8
Bengal July 193
Broach A-M Highset 258
Broach A-M Lowest 253/8

BOMBAY COTTON.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Local share and cotton markets will remain closed on the 26th instant for "Maha Shivratri".

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bengal	190/205
Mathia	203/207
Khandeish	210/215
Akola/Khamgaon	217/222
Nagpur/Wardha	225/245
Barsi/Kunduwadi	212/220
Jalna/Aurangabad	209/212
Nagar/Vambori	207/212
Purna/Parbani	222/247
Khandwa/Sanavad	215/220
Indore/Ujjain	222/247
Miraj/Sangli	262/275
Coompta	260/270
Tirupur/Cambodia	317/332

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

In full-pressed bales.	22-2-30	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	1,336	243,222
Central India	3,544	273,707
Barsi and Nagar	1,332	183,857
Hyderabad-Gaorani	13	61,053
Berar	2,080	478,763
Central Provinces	1,874	250,438
Total Oomras	10,179	1,491,040
Dholera	1,617	75,525
N-W Provinces	88	129,120
Rajputana	154	29.595
Sind-Punjab	550	125,487
Broach	1,998	122,600
Coompta and Dharwar	26	44,434
Westerns-Northerns	..	14,892
Cocoanada	..	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	7,015
Persian	..	473
American	..	7,746
Egyptian and African	..	32,604
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	594
Total	14,712	2,081,225

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

In full-pressed bales.	22-2-30	1st Sept. to 20th Feb. This year.
Europe	2,270	418,947
Japan and China	2,456	718,131
Coast Ports	..	9,487
Up-country by Rail	..	55,816
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	49,104
Total	4.726	1,251,535

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Khandeish	1,336 bales.
Central India	3,544 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,332 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	13 bales.
Berar	2,080 bales.
Central Provinces	1,874 bales.
Dhollera	1,617 bales.
N.-W. Provinces	88 bales.
Rajputana	154 bales.
Sind-Punjab	550 bales.
Broach	1,998 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	26 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100 bales
Cotton	14,712 bales.
Wheat	7,159 cwts.
Linseed	5,215 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	316 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	297 cwts.
Poppyseeds	130 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,794 cwts.
Castorseeds	4,421 cwts.
Rice	156,469 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,771 cwts.
Cottonseeds	7,361 cwts.
Gram	1,163 cwts.
Joowar	137 cwts.
Barley	106 cwts.
Bajree	1,389 cwts.
Coal	1,878 tons.

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Castorseeds May opening Rs. 45-3; lowest Rs. 44-14-6; closing Rs. 45.

Groundnut seeds February opening Rs. 46-2-6; closing Rs. 46-2-6.

Groundnut seeds May opening Rs. 47-11; highest Rs. 47-11-3; lowest Rs. 47-9; closing Rs. 47-10-6

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Feb
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Feb.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 16th Mar.|15th Apl.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 16th Apl.|15th May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 Mar
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|32 Apl
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 277-1|4.
Banks Selling T T 276 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 106.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133-1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3|4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8.
CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.86 1|8 22nd inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 5|8 24th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 1|4 22nd inst.
London—Paris 124.25 22nd inst.
London—Belgium 34.890 22nd inst.
London— Switzerland 25.19-1|2 22nd inst.
London—Italy 92.80 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Easy.

Gold £4-4-11-1|4 21st inst.; £4-4-11 1|4 22nd inst.

Silver London Ready 20 21st inst.; 19 15|16 22nd inst.

Silver London Forward 19 7|8 21st inst.; 19 3|4 22nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 1|2 21st inst.; closed 22nd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 3 27|32 per cent 21st inst.; 3 25|32 per cent 22nd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 3 27|32 per cent 21st inst.; 3 25|32 per cent 22nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 5 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-6.

4 per cent. Converston Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-2.

3 1|2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-12.

4 1|2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85-12.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-8.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-1.

6 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-10.

6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-3.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-14.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

FORWARD RATES.

4th March Settlement:—3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-3; 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3 Months' Discounts 3 25|32 per cent.
6 Months' Discounts 3 25|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 5 1|2 per cent.
One Month 5 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 5 1|2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Small demand.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Moosa & Co., dated Calcutta Feb. 22nd:

JUTE SHARES.

The market uptil Monday afternoon was very steady due to an improvement in the price of manufactured goods, which improvement unfortunately did not last long. Since Tuesday the market for Hessians and Heavygoods have kept dull and easier, which has also been the condition of Jute shares. There has been a large transaction at varied prices in Kamarhatty shares by speculators.

We are afraid the shipment of Hessians this month will be about 12-1/2 crores against a production of about 16 crores and even if we deduct about 1 to 1-1/2 crores of yards for country and local consumption there will be a surplus of about 2 crores of yards this month. There are no signs of an improvement in the market for manufactured goods yet. It is rumoured that on account of low prices prevailing for Raw Jute, the probabilities are that the sowings for jute will be smaller. If this be so, it would mean dearer jute and consequently higher prices for manufactured goods. This would also attract large buying orders from the consuming centres in view of the low level of prices. In the meantime one should wait until an actual improvement can be foreseen in the state of the manufactured goods market.

In our previous Circulars we have repeatedly drawn the attention of our readers to the fact that the dividends in future must be considerable smaller. The operators in jute shares are now realising this and as a particular instance the coming dividend for Fort William were on offer at about Rs. 6/- to Rs. 7/- per share without attracting buyers. We would not be surprised to see in some instances either a very small or even "nil" dividend in view of several mills working at little or no profit.

RAW JUTE.

The market was steady in the early part of the week with mills moderately interested. Since then sellers have predominated and prices are again easier.

JUTE FABRICS.

In the early part of the week there was a good business done by shippers and speculators at slightly advancing prices. The consuming markets however have not followed the rise and prices at the close are again lower all round. The prices were.

COALS.

There has been some easier tendency at the re-opening of the market after the week-end and the trading was of limited scale. This has been accounted for by the delay in publishing the results of the State Railway tenders for coal by the Railway Board. It is now known that the results will be published towards the end of the next week, and consequently any definite turn unlikely until that time.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Business, in this section was again on a limited scale. 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Papers, once marked down to Rs. 63/14 but at the close recovered again to Rs. 64/4. There were several buyers of 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) at Rs. 76/- while 5 per cent Loan may be placed at par. 4-1/2 per cent Loan (1955-60) and 6 per cent Bonds (1930) met with some enquiries but scarcity of scrip accounted for the restricted business.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank's shares were rather easier. The fully paid up issues changed hands at Rs. 1,275/- and the contributories at Rs. 312/-. Bank of India was quoted at Rs. 91/8 C.D. Eastern Bank's shares, on the other hands were on offer at Rs. 75/- against the last listed rate of Rs. 87/- without attracting buyers.

RAILWAYS.

A moderate number of dealings were put through at about unchanged rates. Baraset-Basirhat were wanted at Rs. 58/-, Hoshiarpur-Doab at Rs. 66/- while a few small lots of Howrah-Amta changed hands round Rs. 126/-.

COTTON.

This section was somewhat steady, during the week and a fair business was put through. Bengal Nagpore changed hands at Rs. 36/6 and Kesoiram at Rs. 5/4 while Dunbar were quoted at Rs. 192/- Elgin Mills (Ord.) were freely dealt in at Rs. 78/- while New Victoria were in demand at Rs. 2/2. Bengal Luxmi, on the other hand, had to be written back to Rs. 66/- from Rs. 72/-.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

March close at s 7/10d —5/8d.
May close at s 8-2 1-4d —5/8d
July close at s 8/4 3/4d —3/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market closed.
March 19.50—15
May 19.70—15
Wheat Cable:
"Market steady but necessary to have continued demand actual to rise prices."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Our market has ruled quiet today and prices both for Ready as well as Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11|11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|11 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Gulab & Co., have issued the following weekly report dated 18th inst:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This section has moved in sympathy with the Sterling securities the closing being the lowest on the week.

The 6 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan the full particulars of which were given in our last report, closed immediately after opening, having been over subscribed. About 15 per cent of the amount applied for was alloted.

Locally large business has been done in the 3½ per cent. paper and 5 per cent 1945-55.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Business has been small but the prices are well maintained. The Central Provinces were done at Rs. 87 Upper Sinds at Rs. 80. Larkhanas have buyers while sellers of Sind Lights still predominate.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

More business is reported in this section. Hyderabads were done at Rs. 136/8 Ajmers at 10/4 while Karachi Electrics are on ocer at Rs. 141/4 with no buyers.

FLOUR SHARES.

Business has again been limited in this section and the prices show no change.

Name of the Company	Present Value
Sind Lights	50-0-0
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	80-0-0
Karachi Electrics	140-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	136-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-4-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	103-12-0
Karachi Flour Mill	150-0-0
India Flour Mill	100-0-0
Century Flour Mill	90-0-0

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.
Fight your Sore Throat with FORMAMINT
GARGLES usually are of little help. The disinfectant reaches, only for a moment, the germs in your throat which cause Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint tablets—sucked every hour—keep the saliva disinfected. That's why Formamint is infinitely better than gargling.
At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.
Always keep a bottle handy—buy one to-day.
At all Chemists
FORMAMINT
At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1 Mch.	Malo a x ..		20 827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
3	Narkunda x..		16·572
9 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..	BOMBAY	20·847
31	Macedonia ..		11·120
June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20'827
28	Razmak ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	R walpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	M rea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
16	Narkunda x..		16.572
23	Macedonia ..		11, 20
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16.601
6 13	Mooltan ..		20·847
20	Ranchi ..		16·650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
11	Como in x ..		16·132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11.518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£198	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows: —

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 94

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
MiyadonoMaru ..	27th Feb.	8th Mar.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	1st Apr.	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
25 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Japan.
27 Feb.	Nagoya	Colombo Madras & C lcutt
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
2 Mar	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
20 Mar.	H tip ra* ..	Japan.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Aus. tralia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
26 Feb.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
26 Feb.	Karagola..	East and South Africa.
28 Feb	Vasna ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
1 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
3 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Basrah viz Karachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	--	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tokyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar. Maiden voyage	16 Mar. 1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on opplication to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 3,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect economy in management The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
35497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22897

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents.—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 1,50,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for Children's Education or Marriage Provision.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each household that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co.,(1927)Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

B-25-30

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Those are the words of a physician. He continues: "It is a point among modern physicians to strengthen and nourish the nervous system as the source of all mental and bodily vitality. For this purpose nothing has been devised to equal Sanatogen."

And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

Prof. Mann, formerly Assistant Professor of Physiology at Oxford University, for instance, wrote after two year of study on the subject of Sanatogen: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

When you do not feel quite up to the mark, when your nerves or general health are not as good as they might be, try Sanatogen for a few weeks.

Sanatogen *must* do you good. It is sure to strengthen the whole nervous system and by doing this it improves your general health, your vitality and your energy. For:—

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Obtainable at all Chemists — Obtainable at all Bazars

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B" Calcutta

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:—
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—Teas and other Swadeshi Articles for sale in Bombay. Write with full particulars to Box No. 2459, C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2209

BIRTH CONTROL.—Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods building new health. Detailed pamphlet free, 4 Months Pills Rs 2/4. Dr. M. Bose. B A M D H B L, Parbatipur. E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

EARN RS. 300 PER MONTH.—Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 26 (d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that the Government proposal to enhance the license and registration fees on motor-vehicles and thus enhance the Provincial Revenues is prejudicial to the financial interest of the Corporation and for requesting the Commissioner to take immediately such legal steps in the matter as may be necessary, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on SATURDAY, the 1st March, 1930, at 11-20 a.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th February, 1930.

304

NOTICE

SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY AT DEROL IN BROACH TALUKA AND A COTTON BALING PRESS AT BROACH.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned Messrs. RAMDAS KHIMJI & Co., carrying on business at Hornby Road, Bombay and Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin of Broach (who until recently carried on in partnership the business of Ginning and Pressing Cotton at Broach under the name and style of the Broach Ginning and Pressing Co.) for the purchase of their Ginning Factory at Derol and their Cotton Baling Press at Broach short particulars whereof are hereunder mentioned.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol in Broach Taluka and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are open for inspection by the intending purchasers.

Offers for purchase will be received by the undersigned unto the 15th day of March, 1930.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are being sold by the undersigned for the purpose of the winding up the partnership which subsisted between them.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Short description of the Ginning Factory at Derol.

Land with the factory thereon with 40 gins, hydrolic Cutch press, crude oil engine etc. at Derol in Broach Taluka, admeasuring 6 acres and 17 gunthas.

Short description of the Cotton Baling Press at Broach.

Lease hold land with a full Cotton Baling Press thereon with an opener and crude oil engine etc. at Broach, admeasuring 1 acre and 31-1/2 gunthas.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

HARIBHAI J. AMIN.
RAMDAS KIMJI & Co.,

275

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new time table will come into force on and from 1st March, 1930. The following are the important changes:—

Nos. 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mail trains will run between Bombay and Lahore only instead of between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment. A bogie composite I and II will, however, run through between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment on these trains and corresponding N. W. Railway Nos 1 Up and 2 Down mail trains.

No. 1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 16-30 instead of 16-00 hours.

Nos. 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains and Nos. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	197 Dn. Exp.	27 Dn. Exp.
V. Terminus	D. 21-45	22-30
Delhi Junc.	A. 6-00	6-35
	30 Up Exp.	198 Up Exp.
Delhi Junc.	D. 21-15	22-20
V. Terminus	A. 6-00	7-45

The Mettupalaiyam-Delhi Through coaches now run on 197 Down and 198 Up Express trains between Itarsi and Delhi will instead be run on No. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains between Itarsi and Lahore. The bogie composite I and II for Lucknow now run on Lahore Express between Bombay and Jhansi will instead be run on 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains.

The Up and Down Madras Mail and Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	35 Dn. Exp.	9 Dn. Mail.
V. Terminus	D. 13-00	22-30
Raichur	A. 3-40	14-15
	Dep. 3-55	14-35
Madras	A. 15-45	6-05
	10 Up Mail	36 Up Exp.
Madras	Dep. 20-40	8-00
Raichur	A. 12-15	19-40
	Dep. 12-40	20-10
V. Terminus	A. 6-15	10-10

Nos. 9 Down and 10 Up Mail trains will not stop at Yadgiri.

Nos. 35 Down and 36 Up Express trains will not stop at Thana, Khandala, Kedgaon, Pomalvadi, Jeur, Madha, Mohol, Akalkot Road, Kulali, Yadgiri, Narayanpeth Road and 35 Down also at Ambernath and 36 Up at Chinchwad, Vadgaon and Byculla.

No. 3 Down Poona Mail will leave V. Terminus at 16-00 hours instead of 16-15.

No. 41 Down Inter and III Class Poona Express will leave V. Terminus at 14-15 instead of 14-30.

No. 21 Down Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 15-20 instead of 14-45.

The Up and Down Grand Trunk Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

UP.

Madras	Dep. 7-30
Bezwada	Arr. 15-20
	Dep. 15-50
Kazipet	Arr. 20-42
	Dep. 21-12
Balharshah	Arr. 3-10
	Dep. 3-22
Wardha	Arr. 5-55
	Dep. 6-10
Nagpur	Arr. 7-24
	Dep. 7-40
Itarsi	Arr. 14-25

DOWN.

Itarsi	Dep. 14-00
Nagpur	Arr. 20-04
	Dep. 20-26
Wardha	Arr. 21-38
	Dep. 21-58
Balharshah	Arr. 0-35
	Dep. 0-55
Kazipet	Arr. 7-30
	Dep. 8-00
Bezwada	Arr. 12-15
	Dep. 12-30
Madras	Arr. 20-15

These trains are timed to connect with the Up and Down Blue Mountain Express trains at Madras and Lahore Express trains at Itarsi. A through service of 1 bogie III and 1 bogie composite I and II will run on these trains, between Mettupalaiyam and Lahore and passengers not travelling in through stock must change at Madras and Itarsi.

No. 602 Up Lucknow Mail will leave Lucknow at 10-30 instead of at 10-52 and arrive Jhansi at 16-55.

No. 604 Up Lucknow Express will leave Lucknow at 23-15 instead of at 22-00 hours and arrive Jhansi at 6-35.

For other changes see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation
Superintendent.

293

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCREWS WOOD BRASS AND IRON, DRILLS, SHOVELS, FLAT SPRING STEEL, BRUSHES SPOKE, EMERY, CLOTH, FENCING MATERIAL AND MILD STEEL OF SORTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above during the period ending 31st December, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, FREE OF CHARGE. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of screws wood brass and iron, drills, shovels, flat spring steel and brushes spoke etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930.

4 The result of the tenders will be notified in the Indian Trade Journal

D. S. BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
21st February, 1930

297

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 12,000 tons of coal during the year 1930-31 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for supply of coal" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rupees five only per form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

Sd. T. K. RODDAN
Executive Engineer
Municipal Offices,
Dated 24th Feb. 1930

301

LEGAL NOTICES

George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Civil Side.
Appellate Civil Jurisdiction.

Dated Allahabad, the 7th day of November, 1929.

Present:—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukerji, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Niamat Ullah.

In the matter of application.
First Appeal No. 212 of 1926.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. .... Applicant

versus

Firm LADU RAM RAM JI DAS and others Opposite party.

To,

NARAIN DAS RAI SAMPAT BHATIA of Pour Bandar, at present in Bombay, Purana Meda Khana near Orland printing Press house, No. 33 within the Jurisdiction of Judge Small Cause Court Bombay.

Whereas the above named applicant has made application with an affidavit to this Court that the Registrar may be directed to return the 6 per cent bonds of 1931 of the face value of Rs. 10,000 to the petitioner after endorsing in favour of the petitioner.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, on the 17th day of March 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined 'ex parte'.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of February, 1930.

By order of the Court,
Deputy Registrar.
Dated Allahabad, the 1930.

300

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT OLD BENGALPURA, STREET, NEAR THE CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. H. Curling and A. D. Mavji, the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyds Bank Limited v/s. Moolji Haridas and others.) and in exercise of the Powers granted to them by the said High Court, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties (in two lots) by public auction, at the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed), situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 250 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 421,428, 443, New Nos. 6074 6077, 6108 Old Survey Nos. 755, 756, 757 New Survey No. 2350 and Cadastral Survey No. 183 of the Mandvi Division, together with the buildings and dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B 1529, Street Nos. 3 and 5.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed from payment of Quit and Ground Rent) situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 66 square yards) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B|1519 New No. 7274 Old Survey No. B|755, New Survey No. 2351 and Cadastral Survey No. 184 of the Mandvi Division together with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessors and Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 1528 Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th March next at 4 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Crawford Market:—

A big lot of unserviceable stores such as wooden structures, planks, stones, scrape iron, empty kerosine oil and other tins, one boiler with water tank and other accessories, corrugated iron sheets, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

THE

Bombay Life—

ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars pleas write to:—
J. L. MEHTA
Manager

60-76, Apollo St., Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TILL THURSDAY FEB. 27TH.
CHANGE OF TIME
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ERNEST KAAI'S

HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.

HAWAIIAN MAIDENS HULA HULA DANCES

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE

PRICES:—Matinee:—Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2.
Nightly:—Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 & Rs. 1-2.

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 26-2-30 AT 3 P. M.
"SAUBHADRA"
Mrs. HIRABAI will act as SUBHADRA.
SATURDAY 1-3-30 AT 8-15 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY, 2-3-30 AT 3 P. M.
New Play New Drama
Sadhavi Mirabai
Special Play Special Play
PAREL DAMODAR HALL.
TUESDAY, 25-2-30 AT 9 P. M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
AND
MRS. HIRABAI'S MUSIC CONCERT.
Tickets can be booked from the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 8 p. m.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Columbia Pictures presents
SHIRLEY MASON
in
"The WIFE'S RELATIONS"
with
GASTON GLASS
BEN TURPIN

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
JOURNEY'S END
The Play of the Century.
Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Biggest Hit in Town.
THE RAINBOW MAN
featuring
EDDIE DOWLING.
See and Hear Paramount's 100 Per Cent. Talking and Singing Sensation.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY.
6-30 and 9-45 P.M.
Owing To Enormous Success
SEASON EXTENDED
ONE WEEK MORE
NICOLA
And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY of Sensational Mystifiers.
Don't Fail to See
NICOLA'S
Crystal Gazing Seance
The chance of a Life-time.
Booking at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Thursday February 27th at 9-30 p. m. Friday February 28th at 6 p. m.
TWO
VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
Miss MAHIBOOBAI
The Famous Songstress of Sholapur and pupil of
Professor Tufel-Hussein Khan.
Popular prices:—
Booking at the Theatre.

FREE GIFT 366 Pages. DIARY FOR 1930.
Full of up-to-date information and Home treatment. Send 4 As. Postage stamps.
Madan Manjari Pharmacy, 177, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Chemistry Lecture Theatre" of the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, by Mr. Subodhchandra M. Mehta, B.A., M.Sc., Lecturer in Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, on "Chemistry". After giving a brief history of Chemistry with reference to India, the lecturer will discourse on Modern Chemistry. The lecture will be illustrated, by Experiments, Exhibits and Projections. All are cordially invited to attend

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.—A general meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Karl Bergner, Austrian Sculptor and Art Critic, will deliver a lecture on "Aesthetic Problems in the Italian Renaissance" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Wednesday, the 26th instant, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Maha-Shivratri". All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Thackersey House, Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Hatarana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant, instead of 1-3-1930 as previously notified.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 28th instant. The s.s. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. Under the auspices of the above Association, a public meeting of Parsees will be held at the Sanitary Institute, on Wednesday (the 26th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be speeches on "The Parsi Housing Problem and the Mahim Schemes" and Mr. A. M. Dalal will preside.

"DUTIES OF YOUTH".—Under the auspicious of the Ghat-Kopar, Swyamsavak Mandal, a public meeting will be held in the Catchee Lohana Balashrma (Vyamshala) to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. when Mr. Amratlal Khokhani will preside. Mr. Nariman and Mr. Y. J. Meherali will deliver a lecture on the "Duties of Youth."

NATIONAL AMATEURS.—Lovers of music and the dramatic art will be glad to note that the National Amateurs will stage the popular Marathi play, "Sansaya Kollol" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Baliwala Theatre, Grant Road. The National Amateurs are a body of educated men striving to reform the Indian stage in the light of modern views on stage-craft.

LATE MR. M. A. M. KHAN.—A meeting of the Bill Clerks Association was held at Morarbaug on Sunday last when it was adjourned without doing any work as a mark of respect towards the memory of the deceased Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, who was its first President. The resolution of codolence wsa passed and the Secretary was authorised to send a copy of the same to the members of his family.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the All Important meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.). Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has consented to attend and outline Mahasmaji's programme.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ IN BOMBAY.—A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. at Bhuleshwar Talav, when Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj will speak on "The Commercial Community and the Independence War". Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

WHAT IS COMING?—A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will speak on "What is Coming" Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

KHADI AT MULUND.—Under the auspices of the Mulund Village Congress Committee, an Exhibition of Khaddi and other Swadeshi articles will be held on Wednesday and Thursday in the premises of the Ratanbai Gujrati-Marathi School, at Mulund. A public meeting will be held under the Presidency when Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj, will declare it open.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—The Second Fort Co-operative Conference will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 29th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

CHARITY CONCERT.—There will be a Grand Charity Concert under the patronage of the Archbishop of Bombay followed by Dance in aid of St. Philomena's Girls Industrial School, on Monday, the 3rd March (a public holiday) at 6 p.m., at Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

NOTIFICATION.

PROPOSED ANTI-PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SUNDAY, 2nd. March 1930 at 5-30 p.m. at the BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHER H O O D HALL, French Bridge (Opp. the Opera House), to form an ANTI-PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION with the object of combatting all religious and social beliefs, customs and institutions which cannot stand the test of REASON.

Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH, M.D., F.R.C.S. has kindly consented to preside. All sympathisers are urged to be present.

PORT TRUST BUDGET BALANCED.

Moderate Programme For Next Year.

The following are introductory remarks of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to the budget of the Trust for 1930-31:—

The tonnage of imports and exports handled at the Docks and Bunders for the first eight months of this year showed a considerable improvement over the corresponding period of last year, recording an increase of about 128,000 tons. The original budget for 1929-30 anticipated a deficit of Rs. 4.71 lakhs but owing to the improvement in trade the deficit in the revised budget will, it is hoped, be reduced to about Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs. The increase in expenditure in the revised budget of Rs. 1.51 lakhs is due to certain additional items sanctioned by the Trustees in the course of the year.

NO NEW LOANS.

We have raised no new loans for the last 5 years. Our capital expenditure, which was Rs. 128 lakhs in 1924, reached the record low figure of Rs. 8 3|4 lakhs in 1928-29 and in the last two years there has been a steady improvement in the tonnage of goods handled by the Port. The retrenchment undertaken in 1923 has also saved us some 15 lakhs per year. The result of this has been that we have been enabled to make a substantial general cut in charges, together with other substantial reductions in individual charges without impairing our financial position.

OIL TRADE.

It has been possible, to fulfil our obligation towards the oil trade. This trade did not benefit directly by the lowering of surtax this year and the policy of the Trust, as regards petrol, is to reduce the wharfage in ratio to increased imports until it approaches a normal one. The successive reduction on this particular item has been from 18 pies per gallon in 1922 to 9 pies in 1928. As the imports have steadily increased, it is proposed to reduce the wharfage to 6 pies next year.

An increase of about 2 1|2 per cent is anticipated in next year's volume of trade but this may be more if the cotton and seed exports, which have been held up during the latter part of this year, start moving before the next crop is due. There have been very heavy receipts of cotton at the Depot and a record delivery of over 38,000 bales in one day has been made. All the godowns have been let, as many as 138 of them out of a total of 178, being held on five year leases. All the open sheds have also been taken up together with a very large percentage of the jaithas.

BANDER RECEIPTS.

A reduction under the head of Bunder receipts is expected next year, due to the lowering of the wharfage rate on petrol, and small increases are allowed for under the other heads making a total increase of Rs. 4,85,400 over the revised budget figures. The working of the Port Trust Railway continues to be satisfactory.

The anticipated surpluses for this year's and next year's working are shown as Rs. 14,32,225 and Rs. 14,70,802 respectively. As the debt charges on the capital cost of the railway approximate Rs. 12 lakhs, it is evident that in spite of charges, the Railway is now a source of profit to the Trust, a somewhat rare occurence in Port belt-line railways.

The budgetted surplus for next year is Rs. 2,50,583 and on this estimate the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of the year will be about Rs. 78 3|4 lakhs, face value, and about 63 1|4 lakhs market value.

CAPITAL ESTIMATES.

The budgetted capital expenditure for this year was Rs. 30,04,500 and the revised figure is Rs. 28,81,000. The expenditure has mainly incurred on additional shed accommodation both at the Docks and at the Grain Depot, and further development at Wadala to meet the demands for industrial sites. The amount allowed next year is Rs. 31,08,800 and includes provision for further facilities for bulk oil at Pir Pao, completion of the dredging of the Alexandra Dock Entrance, channel, construction of No. 16 shed, Alexandra Dock, and "M" shed, grain Depot, now platforms and roofing at Ballard Pier Station and a certain amount for commencement of the Sewri Overbridge. As the loan balances are now reduced to Rs. 21,58,300, it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the end of the year and to take up the whole amount from available Fund balances.

GENERAL.

While it cannot be considered that the prospects for next year are very bright, there is reason to hope Imports have improved, and hope that the Committee's moderate forecast will be realised. Imports have improved, and it is to be hoped that exports will pick up later in the season. The importance of Bombay as a distributing centre is evident in our figures of land lettings both at the Depots and Wadala. During this financial year, new leases have been granted for trade purposes comprising an area of some 32,000 sq. yards. Renewals of leases over the same period have covered an area some 19,000 sq. yards. These figures, together with those of last year, show an appreciable increase over previous years since 1922.

The increased trade demand for covered accommodation is shown by the fact that we had to extend the Grain Depot by about 33 1|3 per cent. i. e. from 908,000 sq. feet to 1,210,000 sq. feet. A further demand for office accommodation on the Ballard Estate arose during the year and two large buildings are in course of erecton there. At the old Cotton Green at Colaba we have recently let out 7,250 sq. yards for residential buildings a number of which are under construction.

The above demands, together with the renewals of old leases, have increased our income from land considerably in the last few years and the prospect of further increase is good.

CHARGES NOT EXCESSIVE.

It has often been alleged that the charges on goods levied by the Bombay Port Trust are excessive and are driving away trade. The conclusion to be drawn from this allegation is that the charges at other ports in India are very much lower. I have therefore got out a comparison of wharfage charges at the various Major Ports in India. I have not included the minor coast ports, where there are little or no facilities either for trade or shipping, and where the capital expenditure on such ports has been nominal. The comparison must be read with care, as the services rendered are not the same in all cases. The charges are taken on a common basis of goods landed over Port Trust wharves and do not include the other cheaper methods of landing goods at Bunders, overside delivery etc.

It will be seen from this statement that Bombay, in the matter of wharfage charges, compares favourably with other ports and, in the case of some of the major items, is actually in an advantageous position. There is certainly nothing in the figures to support the contention that Bombay is an expensive port. When further reductions in charges can be effected, Bombay should rank as one of the cheapest and best equipped ports in the East.

Except in the case of petrol, as explained above, such further reductions cannot be immediately contemplated, but if this financial year closes with an equilibrium between income and expenditure, and if trade shows the anticipated improvement during say the first six months of next year, it may be possible to consider either a further reduction of the surtax or increased relief on specific items.

EUROPE'S CHAMPION DIVER.

—:o:—

Dr. Lechnir In Bombay.

GIVES EXHIBITION OF FANCY-DIVING.

Sunday morning being the Contractor Cup Tournament day for the Water-Polo a large crowd had assembled at the Golvala Brothers' swimming Bath to witness the match and the diving feats of Dr. Josef Lechnir. After the water-polo match, the Secretary of Bombay Ducks and Swimming Club (Breach Candy Baths) accompanied by Dr. Josef Lechnir the champion Diver of Europe who had received an invitation from the proprietors and principals of the Victoria Swimming Bath, paid a visit at about 10-15 a.m. at their premises.

Golvala Brothers' pupils gave an exhibition of fancy diving which were liked by Dr. Lechnir. Dr. Josef Lechnir consented to give his diving display after inspecting the diving board and found the Bath to his entire satisfaction. The following dives were performed by Dr. Lechnir: The Swan Dive, Half-turn and Full-turn, Screw-dive, Pike-spring -forward and backward dive and one-a-half-turn somersault-dive,. He performed all these dives much to the satisfaction of everybody present and was highly cheered. Messrs. Golvala Brothers Principals and Proprietors of this Bath, in appreciation of the novel feats, presented him with a silver Medal and also gave him a book written by them in Gujarati on the Royal Life Saving Society. Dr. Lechnir thanked Golvala Brothers for the nice welcome they had given him.

DEJECTED AT MOTHER'S DEATH.

—:o:—

Taxi-driver Commits Suicide.

Being dejected at his mother's death, Sorabji Edulji Arsiwalla, a Parsi taxi-driver, threw himself from a running train at Lower Parel on Sunday night. Some passengers pulled the alarm chain and stopped the train. The guard and some passengers ran to the assistance of the unfortunate man but they were confronted with the ghastly spectacle of finding Sorabji's body cut into two pieces. The Coroner held an inquest subsequently when evidence was led to show that Sorabji had lost his mother in the J. J. Hospital about two hours previous to the incident. He went home to change his clothes when on the way home he jumped from the train. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HAWKER WOMAN KIDNAPPED.

—:o:—

Alleged Rape.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, one Gopal Hari, a Hindu aged 35, was put up on a charge of abduction and rape. The victim is Rukmibai, a Hindu hawker woman of about 25 years.

On January 4th last, the woman was standing near Null Bazar when the accused abruptly accosted her. He caught hold of her, and dragged her into a victoria. The driver hesitated for fear of coming into trouble, as the woman was screaming. But the accused told him that she was his wife who had run away. The accused drove to a chawl at Jacob Circle. Going to his room, he turned out his wife and children who were inside. He took the complainant woman inside, and after bolting the door from inside, it is alleged, he forcibly ravished her.

THE "CUTCH SUDARSHAN" CASE

—:o:—

The case filed by Mr. Mahomadbhai I Rowji against Nanji Lalji Parmer, Editor of "The Cutch Spdarshan" on the charge of wounding the religious feeling of the Ismaili Khoja Community by certain writings published by the accused was heard by Mr. N. T. Jungalwala at the Dadar Police Court on on Thursday last.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Gulamali Merchant appeared for the complainant and Mr. R. M. Desai and Mr. H. P. Desa for the accused.

Mr. Desai in his defence address stated that Section 298 of the Penal Code under which this prosecution was launched was not applicable to the case in question and that it would be putting the section to misuse to apply it to the case of the accused. Mr. Desai stated that the accused has not attempted to put the paper in which the alleged offending article appeared before the accused. As a matter of fact the issue of the paper in which the article appeared or was published was given to the complainant by a friend of his; so it cannot be said that the accused placed the object in sight of any person with the diliberate intention of bounding his religion feeling.

DIAMOND MERCHANT'S MURDER.

—:o:—

Suspects Discharged.

Abdulla Hasham Son of Mr. Abdul Machiwalla, J. P. and three others who were arrested in connection with the murder of Nemchand Chaganlal, a diamond merchant of Bombay were ordered to be discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay

The police in their application stated that there was not sufficient evidence to put up a charge against the accused.

The dead body of the murdered man it will be recalled was found in an unclaimed trunk in the Nagpur Express at Bhusaval in January last.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

There were 56 attacks of Small-pox on Saturday and Tuesday and 25 deaths in the city.

FORTY-THREE YEARS OF INDIAN SERVICE

Lt. Col. Dayasagar's Retirement.

Lt.-Colonel Dayasagar (H. F. Burfoot) left for England by the Mail Boat after spending 43 years in working for the uplift of the depressed classes of this great land.

He first came into contact with The Salvation Army in England in 1883, in 1885 he became an officer of that organization and in Dec. 1886 set sail for India, arriving in Bombay on the 10th of January 1887.

He did not come to earn money or to enjoy himself. For years after landing in Bombay, while working in the villages of Gujarat he received no pay whatever, but lived on grain collected from house to house in the villages where he was stationed, his quarters being a single room in a mud hut in the depressed quarter.

He came out in answer to what he firmly believes to have been a definite call from God. He had hardly and preconcieved notions about India, so obtained his impressions first hand.

He and those with him were agreeably surprised to find that India was so largely a country of total abstainers from drink. He was favourably impressed with the modesty and general deportment of the women, and two years later married a Gujarati wife.

He was puzzled with the caste system. It seemed so unjust to prevent those of the lower orders from rising to the higher. Not only so, but the very antithesis of true religion. That one man or woman should avoid even touching another for fear of pollution seemed to him an abomination; especially when they did not consider themselves polluted by contact with cats and dogs. Yet he found the so-called higher castes quite as kind in other respects as the lower, so had to put this bad state of things down to false teaching and custom.

He came to carry out the motto of The Army's founder, "Go for souls; and go for the worst" Yet there was a difference, inasmuch that the so-called lowest were far from being the worst. He wanted to spread the real Kingdom of God—to get men and women to become Christ-like, live like Christ, and to sacrifice themselves for the good of others as He had done. In order to bring this about he trusted in the co-operation of God while he laboured on.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES.

It was about two years before he could express himself in Gujarati with any degree of freedom, and, of course, his knowledge of that language was very imperfect then. Attacks of dysentery, eye-disease and malaria all tended to make study difficult and it was only by persistent faith in God, and the consciousness of doing His will that enabled him to overcome the many difficulties he had to encounter. The general good manners of the Gujarati working classes helped him much. Where English people of the same class would have made fun of a foreigner's imperfect knowledge of their tongue, the Indian listened with sympathy and respect; and not only so, but often helped him with the correct construction.

Long before The Salvation Army had commenced its medical work in Gujarat, Dayasagar was taking sick people to public dispensaries and advising others regarding simple remedies as far as he was able. He did this without any regard to creed or caste. As a rule the people were sympathetic, but sometimes he came across those who blinded by prejudice, insisted that he was working from ulterior motives.

He took a prominent part in getting relief to thousands of poor sufferers in the U. P. during the famine of 1897, and also succeeded in establishing a large number of village day schools in the Punjab.

One of his methods of language learning was to make or translate into Gujarati short Salvation Army choruses and then sing them again and again until he knew them by heart. Later on he began to compose songs in the vernacular and to translate others and as a result many Gujarati, Hindi and Panjabi Salvation Songs which are popular to-day owe their origin to his efforts.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

He also took a prominent part in propagating total abstinence from intoxicating drink. In 1908 while editing the "Jangi Pokar" and later on when editing the "Mukti Samachar" he brought out with the co-operation of his leaders, special Anti-Drink numbers. These were sold by thousands among the mill-hands of Ahmedabad and also in the villeges with very marked results.

During the pneumonia epidemic in Ahmedabad under the leadership of his Commander he co-operated with the Gujarat Sabha in a special effort to fight the disease. As a result hundreds, if not thousands of lives were saved.

His writings in this and other Bombay papers resulted in money being donated to The Salvation Army for sinking agricultural and village wells which wells are still a blessing to a great many poor people both in central Gujarat and Panch Mahals.

Of course he quite realises that these and other activities were only the doing of his duty as a Salvation Army Officer, and in every case his leaders were mainly responsible for their success on such a large scale. In The Salvation Army it is the close sympathy between the leaders and those they lead that has made its work of such value in nearly every country on the globe.

The Colonel's successor Brig. Prum Smith (Dena Das) is alo an able man with a good knowledge of Gujarati and Urdu in addition to his English mother-tongue. He is to take charge of the Editorial and Publicity Dept. of the S. A. from the middle of next month.

LIBERAL KNIGHTS LOSS.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal Gives Evidence.

The hearing of the case in which L. R. Saigal alias C. N. Desai alias Ganeshprasad F. Mahendra stood charged with cheating Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in respect of Rs. 25 was taken up by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution.

THE INTERVIEW.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his evidence stated that the accused met him on January 9, in the High Court Library and presented a note of introduction from Mr. Shankar Prasad, Deputy Accountant-General of the Nizam's Government The letter read:—

"I hope you might not have forgotten me. I am a Brahman Khsatriya and the Hon. Secretary of the community institution known as "Mufeed-U-Anam" High School to which you were good enough to pay a visit. The bearer, Mr. R. L. Saigal, B.A., B.T., is my son-in-law and Inspector of Schools in the State Service. He is deputed to study primary education in the Bombay Presidency He will come and see you and I hope you will be of much use and help to him as he is quite new to Bombay and Bombay is quite new to him.

The complainant on reading the letter directed his son to get all the information for the accused regarding primary education from the Secretary, Schools Committee.

The accused then told him that he had lost his trunk and requested him to give him some money. The complainant gave him a sum of Rs. 15. After some time the accused again went to him and said that the money was not sufficient when the complainant paid him a further sum of Rs. 10.

THE TELEGRAM.

The witness then directed his son to send a telegram to Mr. Shankar Prasad and the latter's reply stated that he did not know the accused at all.

A complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

V. S. Iyer, the next witness deposed that he had typed the letter of introduction in question. The accused went to his office and dictated the letter.

Mr. Spencer said that police enquiries went to show that the accused was the son-in-law of Shankar Prasad but that his wife had died some years ago, and now he had nothing to do with Mr. Shankar Prasad's family.

The case stands adjourned.

A HEARTLESS MOTOR DRIVER.

—:o:—

KNOCKS DOWN TWO PASSENGERS AND BOLTS.

One Succumbs To Injuries.

A serious accident occurred to two pedestrians at Harvey Road on Saturday night, resulting in the death of one in J J. Hospital. It appeared that Eric Ferum and Rehman Manil were walking along Harvey Road when they were suddenly knocked down by a motor car. The driver of the car after the accident drove away leaving the victims to their fate. Some pedestrians, however, noted down the number of the car and supplied it to the police. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Eric died on Monday.

The police arrested Mani Cheiurajan, the driver, who was placed before the Coroner during the inquest. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to rash and negligent driving by the suspect Mani Cheiurajan.

Gatesman Killed On Rails.

Francis Menzes, a newly-employed gateman of the G.I.P. Railway, consequent on the strike, was on duty at Gowari on Sunday evening when he was run over by an electric train. His body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Latest News.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Freeman asked when the Simon Commission's report would be ready.

Mr. Benn hoped that he would be in a position to give an answer about a week's time.

Mr. Holford Knight asked Mr. Benn to urge on Sir John Simon the desirability of the earliest possible publication.

Mr. Benn: I think I must leave Sir John Simon to take his own time. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Madrid.—Lusty shouts of "Down with Monarchy", "Down with Clericals", "Down with Militarism" resounded through the streets in the course of one of the wildest scenes the sleepy Capital has ever witnessed for many a year on the occasion of welcoming a student named Sbert who is the President of the Federation of Students and whom the Dictator had exiled to Majorca. Thousands of students, men and women, who had been worked up to fever pitch acclaimed the "hero" and at the sight of a priest or an army officer renewed their shouts. The police kept themselves well in the background.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw Milne that the loan obligations of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on 31st March, 1929, were estimated at 610 crores and 334 millions sterling borrowed from Britain representing a debt of Rs. 42 per head of the population in British India.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether the figures did not show India's probably most fortunate financial position in the world.

Mr. Benn replied that the Indian financial position was very sound.

There was no reply to Mr. Kirkwood's query whether the Indian workers were poorest paid in the world.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, Feb 24.

It is understood that there will be no prosecution undertaken against Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan (Amanian Trade Agent) and Amanullah's step-brother, Sardar Amin Jhan, who were recently arrested here, but that both will be shortly deported to Burma under Regulation 3 of 1818.—A. P.

MEERUT, Feb. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who arrived here yesterday unveiled the portrait of Lala Lajpat Rai in the Meerut College to-day. She also visited Meerut Jail where she interviewed the accused in the "Conspiracy" case and had a long talk with them lasting for more than an hour in the company of Jyotiprasad. Mrs. Naidu left for Delhi. She has not been keeping good health. She will stay at Delhi for some time for treatment.

Mr. Kelkar also came here and interviewed the accused in the "Conspiracy" case in the jail in connection with defence arrangements.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Feb. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	15.49
To-day's Opening Rate	15.28
Difference	—.21
To-day's Closing Rate	15.09
Difference	—.40

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	8.21
To-day's Opening Rate	8.17
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.14
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation Rs. 249

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 24.

Silver Ready	19-14-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	19-13-0
	Unchanged

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 24.

1st Settlement	45-10-0
2nd Settlement	45-8-0
3rd Settlement	45-3-0

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96%

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(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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Apply third floor, to the owner.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY FEBRUARY, 25, 1930.

CLOAK OF PROTECTION.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have published a lengthy note on the present position of the textile industry in Bombay city, suggesting the desirability of the industry receiving some temporary protection provided the mill-owners take steps to place it on a sound basis and restore good relations with Labour. The note is said to have been prepared "in view of the immense importance of a healthy mill industry to the general prosperity of the Presidency and the disastrous consequences, should it break down, and in order that the whole situation may be ventilated and every possible sound method of improvement examined and adopted." The note is worth a careful perusal because it is a handy review of the whole position with special reference to its recent phases, because it discusses some new methods supposed to restore industrial peace, and because, read carefully, it gives a clear indication of Government's attitude towards Labour and Capital. One important incident noted in the review deserves to be re-stated here. When in 1925 the mill-owners decided to cut down wages by 11-1|2 per cent. owing to severe depression and when workmen called a general strike and carried it on for two months and a half, the Viceroy promptly issued an Ordinance suspending the collection of the excise duty, whereupon the mill-owners rescinded their decision and the strike came to an end. What might not have happened if the Viceroy had called upon the mill-owners first to reconstruct their industry and restore good relations with Labour before he would abolish the excis duty?

Government sum up the present position thus: "The position is that the textile industry in Bombay city is suffering from severe depression, partly due to the impossibility of selling the cloth it produces at remunerative rates and partly owing to unsettled Labour conditions. The mill-owners are now making strong efforts to set their own house in order and remedy the defects which the Noyce Committee pointed out. They are also endeavouring to improve their relations with their labour. if the mill-owners clearly demonstrate their good faith and take definite steps towards establishing a sound position, it would seem very desirable that the industry should receive assistance during the transitional period." It is amazing that, though the industry not only is but has been in acute distress for several years and the mill-owners have admittedly done nearly all they could with their vanishing resources to reorganise the industry, the Government should adopt a tarrying policy and seek to impose upon the mill-owners fresh conditions precedent to their giving the minimum adequate protection. Government themselves admit that "the present depression in the Bombay textile industry is economic rather than political and labour disputes are largely the result of the depression, not its primary cause." If so, the right remedy is first to remove by protection the economic depression, the primary cause, and to trust that relief to avert or minimise Labour disputes, which otherwise are bound to be serious as they have been in the last few years. For Government to insist upon "the reorganisation of the industry and the promotion of a more healthy atmosphere within it" as essential conditions precedent to any further measure of protection is verily to set up knowingly a vicious circle round the industry which it would be impossible for the industry to break through. Thus are Government playing with a national industry. Why? Let Lancashire answer.

The main specific conditions sought to be imposed upon the mill-owners are open to serious objections. The note states that "the Government of Bombay has taken up with the Government of India the question of amending the Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act" and virtually beckons the mill-owners to give their support in advance to the amendments as the price for further protection. The suggested amendments are to give the Registrar of Trade Unions larger powers of supervision and intervention and to extend the powers of cancellation of Trade Unions. Even though no details about the proposed amendments are available, we have no hesitation in declaring that public opinion would strongly denounce them as an unwarranted and un-heard of interference with the Trade Union movement. For the suggested restrictions on the freedom of the Trade Unions are ominous and seem calculated to create fresh ferment even among sound Trade Union workmen. The object of the amendments is the elimination of those "external forces" which "use the cloak of Trade Unionism as a mark for revolution." Those forces would have eliminated themselves in the absence of acute discontent to breed them. But there is serious danger in Government using the cloak of protection and conciliation and Trade Union Reform for crippling Labour organisation and creating fresh occasions for future industrial unrest. What are Government up to? And why are they following such a sinister policy? Millowners should beware of playing into the hands of the Government.

"GLIMPSES OF THE EAST."

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Those who wish to obtain a comparative knowledge of the countries of the East as also of the West could not do better than study the pages of this attractive publication, the "Glimpses of the East". Despite the title we really get glimpses here not only of the whole expanse of Asia but of all the world as well, accompanied by profuse and richly coloured illustrations. The description of Japan is, of course, outlined in considerable detail as is to be expected of the publishers. The sub-title of the volume is "N. Y. K. Official Guide" and it is intended to be an official shipper's and traveller's guide to all the principal ports of the world. The issue opens with a historical and descriptive account of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by its managing director. Our readers, who are now having experience of the difficulties placed by Government and alien vested interests in the way of the development of an Indian mercantile marine, will draw consolation from a study of these pages. The Japanese shipping services are as good as any in the world, but it was only by State aid that they could be developed. And Britishers may remark the tone of friendliness towards them which runs throughout the article on the subject. There is a very simple explanation, which they never seem to appreciate. The Japanese brought in the British as only helpers, but did not permit them to secure dominance. In India, however, it is otherwise: they are being forced on us as exploiters. The volume is an eye-opener to those who have been accustomed to the glowing descriptions of Western countries in other books of travel. We have had till now the West depicted as the perfection of the modern age, while the East remains merely as the repository of the relics of old romance and of a civilisation of which faint memories only remain. But here we find the East as alive as ever to world progress and an equal of all other nations of the world. But let us glance at India in these pages and realise the contrast. Japan is prosperous; China is reviving, but India is lagging behind! But why inquire into the causes? The volume is edited by T. Kawata, of Tokyo, and copies can be obtained from all offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

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The Bombay Municipal Corporation is expected to consider on Thursday the question as to what they should do with their own resolution of November 1928, fixing the salaries of Vernacular Final Teachers at Rs. 50—1—70. A more pertinent question should be what is to be done with those who have not yet given effect to that resolution. It is said that the Vernacular Final Examination is too poor a qualification for teaching to justify the above scale. That contention does apply to raw V. F. passed men, though it should have been considered before the resolution of 1928 was adopted. But surely after a few years' teaching experience they may well be put on a level with the first year trained men. If the old resolution must be altered, perhaps the best solution is to retain the scale recommended by it but to make it applicable only to those V. F. men who possess two or three years' teaching experience and are certified by proper authorities as possessing a fair knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. It is also desirable for the Schools Committee to provide the V. F. teachers with some facilities for training. The Corporation will do well to follow the policy of raising the teachers' efficiency rather than of cutting down their salaries.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

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(The fall of the silver kran of Persia has created a serious situation in the country. Recently the Gvernment prohibited the import of silver as a measure against this deterioration of the national currency. The Teheran press has been agitating for still more drastic measures. The "Iran" and the "Shafaq-Sorkh" the prominent Persian newspapers, have been agitating for a check on imports from foreign countries especially articles of luxury. Certain newspapers have been asking for the engagement of financial experts and among names mentioned are those of Dr. Milspaugh and of Sir Basil Blackett. The various foreign experts, French and Belgian and others, have been contributing to the Persian Press articles on the world exchange situation with special reference to Persia. As it is popularly believed that the present fiscal conditions are brought about by the manipulations of the Imperial Bank of Persia, the following letter by Mr. Wilkinson, the Chief Manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Teheran, communicated to the "Iran" is of particular importance.—G. K. N.)

"With regard to the recent rise in the rate of exchange, generally speaking the main causes which affect the price of an article are the offer and supply, and in the present case it is the scarcity of supply which is responsible for the high rate.

It is, therefore, necessary to ascertain the reasons which have brought about a scarcity in the supply of exchange and caused a rise in the rate.

These are three in number, and, in their order of importance, they are as follows:

(a) The retention abroad of the A. P. O. C. Royalties (the most valuable invisible export of the country) from which the country's trade has derived no benefit.

(b) The large purchases of exchange for railway materials amounting to something like £2,000,000.

(c) The crisis in America which has had its repercussion throughout the world and which has caused a serious setback in the export from Persia of carpets, furs, skins, etc.

There is also the severe fall in the price of bar silver but this, however, has affected the rate of exchange very slightly, and only in an indirect form, as any adverse influence it may have, can be remedied by prohibiting the importation of bar silver and closing the Mint to the public for coinage purposes.

But, the reasons for the rise in the rate being as enumerated above, what is more than surprising is, that not only has the rate not touched a much higher level, but it is so much below silver point, which is a sure sign that the country is sin a state of prosperity.

I will conclude by saying that, in spite of the general belief to the contrary, the Imperial Bank who is invariably blamed whenever anything untoward occurs so far as exchange is concerned, is in no way responsible when the rate rises or falls or fluctuates, in the same way as it would not be responsible if a rise or a fall or fluctuations occured in the price of ssugar, tea or any other commodity."

ORIENTAL AGNOTICISM.

"THIS SORRY SCHEME THE UNIVERSE."

(BY G. K. N.)
II*

Doubt about the next world and a life after death is coeval with the epoch of human heart. Only, its free expression was cruelly suppressed by the priest-hood. Man has all along hesitated to believe in a good God who is omnipotent and yet incapable of resisting the forces of Evil created by himself. It is the forces of darkness which seem to have unquestioned authority over this "sorry scheme of the universe". The Khayyamic phrase reminds us that the same pained human heart found vent in some immortal verse in the Vedas. They have awaited these 3,000 years their Fitzgerald. There is a song generally known as the "hymn of creation" in the tenth 'mandal' of Rig Veda which challenges comparison with anything in the nature of unfathomable pessimism given to the world by the Persian minstrel if Nishapore,—stinging resonant, revolting against the powers that oppress mankind. The Vedic minstrel is exceeded in outspoken rebellion only by the great Abul Ala of Syria. One would like to know if anything could be more pronouncedly skeptical than the following verses from the holy Veda recited by the believing billions of our India for generations countless:

"Who knows for certain? Who shall here declare it?
Whence was it born, and whence came this creation?
The gods were born after this world's creation:
Then who can know from whence it has arisen?
None knoweth whence creation has arisen;
And whether He has or has not produced it'
He who surveys it in the highest heaven,
He only knows, 'or haply He may know not'."

THE CHARWAKAS.

The school best known as representing the atheistic beliefs in Sanskrit literature is that of the Charwakas. And the principal source of their doctrine is the 'Sarva-darsana Samgraha'. Was there only one sect of agnostics? By no means. There were open adherents of atheism, but they disarmed fierce opposition by a recognition, real or feigned, of the Vedas. Moreover, all learning was in the hands of the Brahmans And it is they who have handed down to us what survives of 'agnostic teachings in India. There are references galore in Sanskrit literature to the Charwakas, but every one of them is furiously denunciatory. It would appear that what even the Bhagavad Gita depicts of their character is a grotesque caricature. Or what is more correct, portrays for us people who accepted the materialistic application without bothering about the principles of the philosophy.

TWO SCHOOLS.

A more interesting source is the 'Saddarsana Samuccaya'. The Charwakas were divided into two schools according to Das Gupta. The Dhurtas or the swindlers simple, and the Susikshitas or the cultured. We do not know when the Charwakas and their congeners, the Lokayatas, flourished. But the spirit of their doctrine was ancient. Up in the Rig Veda we find mention of people who deny the existence of Indra, or the then Supreme Being. In the Brahmanas the question is sometimes asked "if there really 'is' another life". The commentator Yaska who lived 500 years before Christ is bemused at these views and makes shift to refute the opinion of teachers of higher antiquity "who had pronounced the Rig Veda to be a tissue of nonsense". We cannot lay too much stress on the distinction between the vulgar skepticism of thoughtless Hedonists on the one hand and philosophic deniers on the other. The Sankhya school of philosophy, for instance, which is regarded as one of the orthodox is as anti-God in its sneering attitude towards the future life as Buddhism itself.

The Bhagavad Gita, which has a hesitating attitude towards the Vedas and at times appears to touch heresy, goes to the length of saying:

"When thy mind distracted at one time by 'sruti' or the Vedas shall stand unshaken, in meditation fixed, thou wilt then attain to yoga."

This bold defiance of the religion of the Veda is unmistakable. Yet the author of the Gita does not proceed to the extreme or logical issue. It is most interesting to read the way it pours the vials of its fiery wrath on the poor doubters. Kapila, as said above, the founder of the Sankhya school, had no faith in a personal God and yet he is spoken of with respect in the Bhagavad Gita. But with the luckless materialists of a franker nature and doubtless erect moral

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on the 18th instant.

WOMEN OF INDIA WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU.

(By MISS GWYNETH FODEN.)

I attended a mass meeting at the Esplanade Maidan Bombay on the 18th February held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to express sympathy with, and to support the cause of the G. I. P. Railway workers who are on strike. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of The Indian National Congress and Dr. N. S. Harolkar, addressed the meeting. It was one of the largest meetings of its kind I have ever attended and I was much struck with the wonderful organisation, and control of the vast crowd, the volunteers having the masses well in hand which speaks well for their discipline, although at the end of the meeting there was the usual rush to get near the Hero of the hour, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his admirers seeking his signature in their autograph books.

In their enthusiasm I was closed in, and was grateful to the Pandit for very kindly escorting me to his car and taking me home.

On my arrival at the meeting I looked around the great mass of the people.

All men! only a few women, and some children near the Speaker's platform. Where are all your women? I queried of my escort. Why are they not here? My companion was unable to tell me, except that they might be too timid to come. "Too timid!" "Women of India are you too timid? . . . . . Have I been reading false accounts of the History of India when I have read that her women played many important parts in the interest of their "Motherland?" "Why are you timid now?" Of what are you afraid?

WHERE ARE THE WOMEN?

Is anything of national importane to be done by men alone? . . . . Never! It cannot be. The old parrot-cry that woman's place is the home, is of little use at this juncture. When they call for manhood and strength of your men may cause them to withhold the protection you have so long enjoyed, you may no longer claim that woman's place is the home and that nothing outside it can be of any interest to her.

It is of interest to her. All matters of national importance should be of as much interest to her as to her men. She is the "Mother of the race," and should take her place in it. She can make her home more interesting by having outside knowledge. It will give her breadth of vision, without her sacrificing any of her feminity, or charm. I have been in the homes of educated Indians, both rich and poor, and find some of the daughters endowed with certificates and honours, but having no ambition, no desire to put their educational accomplishments to any useful purpose for the benefit of humanity or their country, of which they should be so proud.

BE UP & DOING.

The rich man's daughters need not earn their living, but surely they can do as the women of Europe are doing, take an intelligent interest in matters pertaining to their sex, such as helping the poor and needy assisting in matters of health and education of those who daily serve them. I know a poor professional man in your country who has two daughters, well educated. The poverty of this refined family is obvious, but they do nothing to relieve the economic pressure on the home.

The father told me that his poor wife was so often sick that they had not had a holiday for over twenty years. Too poor to have one! In Europe the daughters in this class of family would be ashmed to live on poor old father who was worn out with toil; ashamed to see mother down with sickness and needing change of air, scene, and proper nourishment. They would be up and doing contributing to the common fund of the home, taking a prideful interest in trem-

(Continued on Page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Whom Do They Represent?

The All-India Non-Brahmin Conference Committee met in Bombay at the Maharaja of Kolhapur's residence, a place which cannot possibly be used for any anti-Government propaganda, under the presidency of Sir A. P. Patro, an ex-Minister, whose official career and influence have in no sense ended. Composed of Jadhavs, Boles, and other titled super-loyalists, the Committee had little difficulty in adopting a resolution unconditionally supporting the proposed London Conference. The Committee also elected some delegates to the proposed "All-Parties' Conference" at Delhi, though it is not clear which particular party and principles the delegates represent, non-Brahmins forming the whole country minus an insignificant number of Brahmins. The delegates may try taking instructions from the workers and peasants who would suggest points of view different from those of the Secretariat.

Congenital Co-operators.

It seems from the speech of Sir A. Patro at the Kolhapur Palace meeting that some of the non-Brahmin "leaders," like some of the Bombay Moderates, are more interested in fighting the Congress than in fighting the foreign bureaucracy. If they do, the country will know more clearly who is who in the national fight. The country will also better appreciate the lurid contrast between non-Brahmin Gandhiji on the one hand and the Jadhavs and Boles on the other. The "Morning Post" is reported to have warned Lord Irwin with reference to the Council of State's support to the London Conference that such soothing syrup as the House of Elders has sought to administer counts for nothing and that what really matters is the steadily progressing programme of Mahatma Gandhi for a national revolt. What is true of the Council of Elders is also true of all place and title hunters and congenital co-operators.

When Will He Resign?

It is amazing that Mr. M. D. Kirki, a Congress representative of the North Kanara District on the Bombay Legislative Council, has not yet resigned from the Council in obedience to the Congress mandate. It is unfair to his electors that he should still stick to his seat, as he was elected on the Congress ticket. It is not too late for him to make amends by resigning to seek re-election, if he chooses on another ticket. But the least that he should do in common fairness is to resign forthwith. Surely he would not like to be for ever remembered as one who played his electors and the Congress false? Mr. Kirki did splendid work for the Congress in 1921, going from village to village in his district, persuading the people to work ou tthe Congress programme. He can do at least as much now; for the whole district is most loyal to the Congress and possesses some earnest volunteers who are ready to work under his lead so long as he himself follows the Congress lead.

A Thought For The Day.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as the self-evident proposition that no peope ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they became wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

LORD MACAULAY.

Out Of Practice.

Customer: "You don't seem very quick at figures, my boy."

Newsboy: "I'm out of practice, sir. You see, most of the gents say: 'Keep the change.'"

WORLD OF SPORT

THROUGH MY GLASSES.

What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT".)

Saturday's meeting concluded the Season Proper. It was fitting that on the programme figured two of the most important events of the Calendar.

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The Byculla Club Cup became the property of H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur. This is the second time that the sporting Prince had won this coveted trophy. The last occasion was in 1924 when GAY DITTY recorded a success very similar to that of CHEERFUL GIFT last week.

* * * *

While no one can grudge Mr. Mathradas a well-deserved success in the race for the Turf Club Cup it is felt that had SHEEMA triumphed it would have given all round satisfaction. This wonderful staying mare has played the role of runner up in two successive years and now that HILALUZZAMAN'S racing appears to be definitely ended can lay claim to being the best Arab over a distance in the country.

* * * *

Walker who still remains one of our most polished horsemen, was in the limelight last week with a nice double in the saddle. It has been remarked that the popular Australian jockey is not seen astride as often in the past. Since the retirement of "Jimmy" Robinson, Walker has taken things easy, but when he does down silk it can be taken for granted that he will get the best out of his mount.

* * * *

BIRDWOOD was concerned in the close finish for the Stand Plate, Division I. The son of Hainault is little more than a flyer and only just gets six furlongs. He looks a picture of fitness and there may be a race for him before the close-down of the campaign.

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ATHBOY has not yet broken the ice. He was among the beaten brigade in Division II of the Stand Plate and his running gave the impression that he still wants time to come on. Make a note of him.

* * * *

HOPPY was finishing better than most of them in race for the Byculla Club Cup and this speaks for his great chance in the longer journey for the Northumberland Plate to be run very shortly. The son of Farman has made remarkable improvement and should be fighting fit for the two-mile event.

* * * *

CHINESE HONEYMOON failed to realize anticipations in the Stand Plate, Division I, but the speedy Mysore mare did not get a clear run. I have an idea she will be seen to better advantage in her next engagement.

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PASHA is still being dogged by ill-luck, but if consistency has its due reward Malone's grey should be credited with a success before the conclusion of the season.

* * * *

Note these:—SARSAM, ARCH KNIGHT, AMSEL, JEWEL, CERTAINLY.

BOMBAY RACES.

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Acceptances

The following are the acceptances for the first day of the Spring Meeting to be held on Wednesday. The first race starts at 2-45 p.m.:—

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mujama'a 8-11, Hamdani 8-11, Simian 8-10, Plassey 8-10, Yafar 8-6, Safety 8-6, Amanra 8-6, Ardahan 8-4, Humsiyah 8-4, Fehaimi 8-4, Jewel 7-11, Metropolis 7-7, Packard 7-3, Yona 7-3, Arkan (late Baknal) 7-3 and Shekib 7-3.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Joyfuss 9-3, Julius Caesar 9-3, Sialkot 9-2, Shamah 8-11, Arcadia 8-10, Valentino 8-10, Al Basil 8-10, Dilsher 8-7, Nobility 8-6, Brigand (late Gulshan) 8-4, Black Tiger 8-3, Rolls Royce 8-3, Muyassar 8-2, Cino 7-4, Bulbul Hazar 7-3, Conqueror 7-3 and Aahedeb 7-3.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Friar Melody's Pride 9-8, Rossanter 9-7, Nix 9-6, Prose and Verse 9-6, Fly Blue 9-0, Roseate Air 8-13, Jayakumari 8-11, Fionnuala 8-6, Ordaile 8-3, Certainly 8-1, Nanny 7-12, The Rajah 7-12 and Shanawaz 7-7.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Pencedor 10-1, The Lawyer 9-4, Avanli 9-3, Shining Star 9-3, Quickfire 9-0, Tomas Minden 8-12, Bridal Knot 8-11, Bright Story 8-11, Newark 8-2, Rossanter 7-11, Asterisk 7-10, Pictou 7-8 and Fly Blue 7-4.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed on or after 1st July, 1929, direct from the country of foaling, 14-0 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs.

Shahana 9-6, Taj Bibi 9-3, Majid Beg 9-3, Strephon 9-3, Marika 8-13, Tanaji (late Jalmoud) 8-13, Elwaiziyah 8-13, Nash Nash 8-10, Kurtuba 8-10, Aslan Beg 8-10, Varka 8-6, Malster 8-2, Rabbit 8-2, Colombo 8-2 and Hall Mark 8-2.

THE REOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only, in Classes II and III.

Puffin 9-2, Miss Mount 9-0, Burgos 9-0, Desert Sun 8-13, North-West Passage 3-12, Sunnyville 8-11, Quick Toy 8-9, Co-respondent 8-6, The Lawyer 8-5, Scottish Flag 8-3, Lazy Martin 8-3, Chinese Honeymoon 8-3, Pack Up 8-1, Jovial William8-1, Tomas Minden 7-13, Poland 7-10, Hotstuff 7-8 and Clifton Abbot 7-3.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap mor horses in Class I, that have not won after 1st December, 1929, a race value of Rs. 10,000 or over, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,000 or over, and for all horses in Class II.

Deltos 9-10, French Briar 9-2, Fordney 8-13, Poor Scats 8-9, Arch Druid 8-5, Eastern Bloom 8-3, Charmaine 8-0, Desert Sun 8-0, Gallant Gael 8-0, Amsel 7-13, Alcor 7-13, Restoration 7-11, Gamvros 7-5, Pandora's Box 7-3, Kilderkin 7-3 and Coed Canlas 6-12.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Harsak 9-6, Mashalla 8-12, Othello 8-11, Moon Spark 8-11, Mooltan 8-8, Nadim 8-3, Mashal 8-2, Benares 8-3, Akra 8-0, Golden Ball 7-12, Red Flag 7-10, Birbal 7-9, My Hope 7-4 and Takreet 7-3.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

Kamruddin Qualifies For Final Of Men's Singles.

RANGA RAO BEATEN AFTER THREE SETS.

There was a good attendance to witness the penultimate stages of the Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles on Monday afternoon. The personalities of the competitors, without a doubt being the attraction, and tennis enthusiasts had nothing to cavil at as the matches proved extremely interesting. Lady Sykes accompanied by Major Vaux paid a surprise visit, and staged on till 5-15 p.m.

The first match decided was the contest between Ranga Rao and Kamruddin. The former opened confidently and serving well with a masked direction, gained the lead. He troubled the Hyderabad player with his excellent ground play—his low, sliced, cramping shots, which left Kamruddin guessing. The latter lost his service game on a couple of occasions, and Ranga Rao having a number of games in hand closed the set at 6—2. The standard of play improved very much in the second set when Ranga Rao had a momentary lead, but Kamruddin made several outright winners with clever placing and led by 4 games to 1. He did not serve with accuracy in the sixth game which went to Ranga Rao, who also took the seventh after a remarkable display when the score was love 40. It was a great climax, and Kamruddin had to play his best to get home at 6—4. Great tenacity and fervour characterised Kamruddin's play in the final set when he attacked relentlessly winning several aces on his service. He came to the net frequently and by clever placing beat Ranga Rao to gain a comfortable victory by 6 games to 2.

The doubles match in which Brooke-Edwards and Brough figured against Eavarna and Khardekar, was a little one-sided in the first set, when the Indian pair failed to handle Brooke-Edwards' cannon ball service, which gave the Europeans the first set at 6—1. In the second Brough made a number of blunders, which discounted the service points of his partner. The match was likely to be finished when the score stood at 5—3 but Brough again made costly mistakes which prolonged the duel. Khardekar rose to the occasion and helped to draw level with clever all-round play. The European pair managed to gain the lead at 8—7 and ran out winners after sixteen games had been played.

Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall won the opening set against Brough and Mrs. Davidson at 6—0. In the second their opponents played remarkably well and fought to the bitter end losing after fourteen games had been played.

Andrews and Mrs. Covell were not extended against Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and won with the loss of only three games.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals).

Kamruddin beat Ranga Rao (2—6) (6—4) (6—2).

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi?Finals.)

Brooke-Edwards and Brough beat Suvarna and Khardekar (6—1) (9—7).

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

Andrews and Mrs. Covell beat Mr. and Mrs. Patterson (6—1) (6—2).

Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall beat Brough and Mrs. Davidson (6—0) (8—6).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

COURT NO. 2. 4-45 P.M.: Ladies' Doubles (Final).

Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Covell vs. Mrs. Row and Miss Row.

followed by

MIXED DOUBLES (Final):

Brooke)-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall vs. Andrews and Mrs. Covell.

THE HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.

—:o:—

Great Attraction At The Capitol.

The famous Hawaiian Troubadours Company of Ernest Kaai have been attracting enthusiastic audiences at the Capitol where they have opened a short season of five days from Sunday. In a full two hours' programme, the talented members of this troupe among whom are some Hawaiian beauties, give a thoroughly enjoyable repertoire of songs, dances and instrumental music which recalls the happy atmosphere of their beautiful home country in the Pacific. From to-day the timings of the shows have been altered to 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GOKHALE E. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Prize Distribution Cermoney.

The annual prize-distribution ceremony of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School was held on Sunday when Mr. Vithaldas Kanji presided.

The school gives free education to children of Depressed Classes, grants nearly 20 per cent. freeships to the children of the Intermediate classes and girls are charged only half fees. The school has introduced compulsory physical training, long before the appointment of the University Committee for considering the question. The Munshi Committee has spoken highly of the word by the Parel High School, in their report recently published. The school is now in need of a building of its own; and it appeals to philanthropists of Bombay.

The President in its remarks congratulated the school upon the good work they have been doing in the mill area for the last decade, in spite of hardships due to the repeated mill strikes and such other reasons and promised to help the school by all means within his power.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Refusal To Frame Charge.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

When the defence started the cross-examination to-day of prosecution witnesses in the bomb case, the public prosecutor requested the Special Tribunal to frame charges against all the accused, viz. general charge of conspiracy against all and also special charges under sections 4-B and 5 of Explosive Substances Act against Sudhangshulal Dasgupta, Sachindra, Kargupta, Mukulranjan Sen, Nisikanta Roychowdhury and Satyabrata Roy.

The defence advocate objected to framing of charge at this stage on the ground he did not receive copies of evidence and evidence against all accused was not finished.

The Commissioners after retiring for 10 minutes said they agreed with the defence that sufficient evidence was not gone into, connecting all the accused. They did not therefore think it was time to frame charges.

The case is proceeding.—Free Press.

OUR RANGOON LETTER.

—:o:—

Sen Gupta Trounces Sir Charles Innes.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

The dull political atmosphere of Burma witnessed a joyous break on 18th February when the citizens of Rangoon mustered strong to accord a rousing reception and give an address to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta. Fitche garden was the centre of attraction in the evening when record crowds turned up to pay tribute to this patriot of Bengal.

U Po Tun, Bar-at-Law, was proposed to the chair. The President in his brief speech welcomed Mr. Sen Gupta and paid a glowing tribute to his selfless services in the cause of Motherland. He assured Mr. Sen Gupta that in political aspirations Burma was one with India.

CANT OF SEPARATION.

After the address, which was placed in a beautifully carved silver-casket, was read, Mr. Sen Gupta, amidst deafening cheers, rose to reply. In spite of his weak health, he addressed the Rangoon citizens at length and exposed the cant of separation of Burma from India. He asked which of the two they would prefer—whether separation of India which was so closely linked up with Burma, or separation from England, a country which from a distance of 6,000 miles ruled the destinies of Burma? It was up to the Burmans to choose between the two. Whether they would like to be cemented with bonds of fraternity with a neighbouring country or like to continue to be under the iron heel of an alien nation which obviously wanted to exploit her undeveloped resources. It was the birth-right of Burmans to decide this question, and not of Britishers, whose vested interests demanded a separation of Burma from India.

SIR CHARLES INNES.

Mr. Sen Gupta, incidentally referred to the speech of Sir Charles Innes who, as Mr. Gupta put it, was a faithful spokesman of the vested British interests and who, therefore, voiced the cry of separation of Burma from India in one of his recent speeches. Sir Charles Innes, who had eaten the salt of India, said Mr. Sen Gupta, had now assumed the role of the benefactor of Burmans, as evidenced from his utterances. But, asked Mr. Sen Gupta, whether the liberty-loving Burmans who had only recently lost their independence would succumb to these bureaucratic blandishments of Sir Charles Innes?

It was a time on honoured policy to rule India by pursuing the policy of divide and rule. Mr. Sen Gupta hoped that the Burmans would soon be disillusioned.

"MR. JAMNADAS ON HIS FAILURE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Assembly bye-election is over. The people of Bombay should be rally congratulated for remaining faithful to the Congress mandate and abstaining from voting.

Instead of taking as a lesson Mr. Mehta still wants to persist. His unsteady outbursts after the election results, speak how utterly ignorant he is of the wishes of the people. He vainly tries to show how fruitless was the Congress boycott, and with a lame argument reiterates his faith in the "Maya Mandirs". These words "would sound hysterical even from the lips of a school-girl as once Birkenhead said. Poor Mr. Jamnadas! He could have gone in as any other party-man and Bombay would have gladly voted for him. But his fantastic and ridiculous ideal proved too much for him, too much to the public.

Why does he boast in anticipation? If he is so very confident enough as to obtain four-fold the votes, that he polled this time, let me assure him that he is grossly mistaken. He must remember, that he cannot flirt with the Bombay people. I am afraid, if he tries his luck next time, he will find his deposit forfeited.—Yours etc.,

RASHMI KANTAWALA.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

II

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You deserve the thanks of the public for printing the letter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta under an appropriate caption. As his letter is full of conceit and arrogance it cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Having failed to secure his much-desired objective he raves at Parsis for being the cause of it. From the way the letter is penned it is evident he had great hope of being re-elected, but the actual result has quite upset him, so much so that he is not ashamed to set up one community against other. Till the end of December last this gentleman was always found preaching the excellent doctrine of discipline—(he dare not do it now)—and used to receive a thousand claps each evening for being the protaganist of such noble sentiments, but when the time came for him to put them into practice he not only asserts his being above party discipline but shelters behind plea of minority community failing to observe political discipline. Everyone knows that Sir Cowasji Jehangir polled so many votes because he was put up by the Liberal Party, to which the majority of Parsis belong; further, he is more honest in his political convictions, and both in party discipline he is superior to his rival. Mr. Jamnadas is out to teach the Parsis, but so far the boot is on the other leg. I am indeed glad the Parsis have once again come to his aid in giving him a lesson in party discipline.

From the concluding sentence of his letter it is evident that if the result were in his favour he would have penned it quite differently—ridiculing the organisation of the Congress against Council entry and the Parsi votes being of no consequence.—Yours etc.,

N. D. PATEL.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MIRZA.

—:o:—

Corporation Adjourns

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned again on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the sad death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, one of the oldest councillors Mr. Meyer Nissim, President, said:—

The late Mr. Mirza was a scholar and a public man of considerable eminence. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation for 21 years. Mr. Mirza had the honour of being the President of the Corporation in the year 1922-23. In private life he endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Invariably courteous, obliging, dependable the late Mr. Mirza's word was as good as his bond. The highest tribute that can be paid to him is that he was a thorough gentleman. Had he been spared to live the full span of life, what eminent services might he not have rendered to his country especially in this momentous times? India is the poorer by the passing away of so fine a type of man.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved:—That the Corporation have learnt with feelings of profound regret of the sad death on 20th February of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan who as a member of the Corporation for about 21 years and its President for 1922-23, as member of the Standing Committee for four years, as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University for the past one year and as an eminent educationist and public-spirited citizen, rendered valuable services to the city and place on record their sense of heavy loss sustained by the city in general by his untimely death. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of the business.

Messrs. H. A. Laiji, Mohanlal Desai, D. G. Dalvi, H. M. Rahimtoola, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, and others spoke on the resolution and it was passed, the members standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

THE LATE MR. MIRZA.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Muslim Students' Union, on Saturday, with Mr. Haroon R. Sayani in the chair, resolutions were passed placing on record their profound sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Vice-Chancellor of the University, in whom the Union has lost a kind and sincere wel-wisher and offered their deepest sympathies to the family of the deceased.

ENHANCED MOTOR TAXES.

—:o:—

Corporation To Fight.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has sent a notice to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to call a special meeting to consider the following resolution:—

The Corporation is of opinion that the Government proposal to enhance the license and registration fees on motor vehicles and thus to enhance the provincial revenue by Rs. 9 lakhs is prejudicial to the financial interest of the Corporation as the wheel tax under the Act is assigned to local and municipal bodies.

The Corporation requests the Commissioner to take immediate legal steps after taking legal advice to obtain a writ of Mandamus or any other action to prevent this encroachment.

The requisition to call a meeting is also signed by Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mohanlal Desai and Dr. P. N. Meheshri.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The New Zealand airmen left Allahabad for Calcutta at half past seven this morning.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

WAIL FROM A VILLAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The people of Chakan, a village about 20 miles away from Poona, are suffering a number of hardships from the local Foujdar. Many petitions against the officer were sent by the people to the Collector and they were signed by persons belonging even the non-Brahman party. On the 20th of January last, the petitioners were even examined. But up to now the petition have been considered by the Government. It is legitimately felt by the people that when petitions against a particular officer are signed by many persons in the village, the petitions ought to be considered by the superior officer. But so far the helpless people of Chakan have got no relief.

END OF STRIKE?

Is the end of the strike near? that is the question much canvassed in the public now-a-days. The departure of Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Ginwala for Delhi gives colour to this discussion and hope. But some anxiety is felt as to the terms on which it may be called off. The strikers must be reinstated in their places without the least change in their gratuity and other privileges of the provident fund etc. It is feared that the strikers may be taken up as new men and thus their claims to gratuity may be put aside. Nothing would be more tragic than this. There are instances of persons in Poona who had lost thousands of their rupees by way of gratuity, for taking part in a railway strike years ago. Therefore, the interests of the present strikers ought, therefore to be properly guarded in negotiating terms of settlement. Some of the strikers' demands may be promised to be considered and granted. But some secret attempts will certainly be made by Government to inflict punishment on the strikers and finally to baulk them of their demands, for all practical purposes.

Eviction of strikers from Railway quarters is proceeding. One woman is said to have been dragged out by a Serjeant; and he has been prosecuted by her for assault. Other strikers also are awaiting eviction in like fashion.

RAMDAS DAY.

The celebrations of this anniversary are going on in full joy. Yesterday evening Mr. J. S. Karandikar delivered a very convincing and studied lecture on the teachings of Ramdas and refuted all the mischievous charges recently brought against Ramdas by a new school of thinkers. Sardar Mehendale was the president and he also supported the contentions of the lecturers who spoke for full two hours in righteous indignation, as it to go, against the superficial students of Ramdas.

Mr. S. S. Deo, a close student of Ramdas and editor of a special magazine devoted to Ramdasi literature is going to deliver three lectures here on the same subject and to defend the real posttion of Ramdas which has been assailed by many new critics. Mr. Deo is also going to request help the construction of a memorial to the patron Saint of Maharashtra at Jamb, his native place.

On the 21st there were 6 attacks and 5 deaths due to small-pox. The infant mortality on the day was 6.

The trustees of the Tata charities have donated Rs. 2,000 to the Blind Students' Home of Poona. Much gratitude is generally felt for this big donation.

The Fergusson and the Law Colleges were closed in memory of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University who passed away recently.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Old Office-Bearers Re-Elected.

POONA, Feb. 24.

A general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee as announced was held on the 23rd instant at Poona. Resignations of office-bearers were accepted and new elections to various offices were made. All the old office-bearers except two were re-elected.

A resolution asking the members to elect only those who were prepared to carry out the instructions issued from time to time by the All-India and Working Committees was thrown out. The election of the president was decided to be held on March 18.—A. P.

WHY EXTREMISM IS TOLERATED

Because It Is Not Worth Serious Attention

ONLY AUTOCRACY NATURAL TO INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 22.

That in his opinion the definition of the goal of India in the announcement of 31st October as Dominion Status did not mean anything more than a definition of the ultimate status of India after she attains full responsible Government, was the declaration of Lord Lytton, ex-Governor of Bengal.

MASTERS OF SITUATION.

Lord Lytton was speaking at Morley Working Man's College and was explaining to the students of that College the different aspects of Indian problem. Sir Binod Mitter presided. Lord Lytton explained that the ultimate future of India depended on British electorates who were the real masters of the situation. If the expression Dominion Status was used in reference to India, it did not mean that immediate grant of Dominion Status or Dominion Constitution was promised.

WHAT IT MEANS.

It only meant that when India attained in due course of time full responsible Government India's status would be the same as that of any other member of the British Commonwealth. It was unquestionable, he proceeded, that there were to-day Indians who were capable of carrying on the Government of the country if Britishers were eliminated. But the form of Government which would then prevail would not be self-government, as understood in the West.

Self-Government was not indigenous to India.

AUTOCRACY.

Autocratic Raj similar to the autocratic rule that prevailed in Indian States was what was indigenous to the Indian soil. It is that system of autocratic rule which would prevail if Britishers withdrew. If Britain continued her mission, India would assimilate rapidly the system of responsible Government which was already spreading and would be respected by all parts of India: owing to great sense of security which the Government of India felt they could afford to be more tolerant than any country could and could also afford to look on regarding as the insignificant, violent and hostile criticisms of extremists. Extremism was tolerated only because it was not considered with same seriousness with which it was regarded elsewhere. —Free Press.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS TO BE CREATED

Agricultural Bank To Be Opened.

Persia Adopting Gold Standard

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A Bill has been drawn up by Government, for presentation in the Medjliss, for supervision of the sale and purchase of foreign drafts, to arrest depreciation of the Persian currency. Other steps contemplated by Government are the conversion of the Persian monetary standard into gold, and the creation of a Ministry of Economics. It is stated that in future the monetary unit will be Pahlevi, equal in value to one sterling, and composed of twenty reals, and that the Toman and Kran will cease to exist. The Ministry of Economics will establish fundamental enterprises, for example, sugar and chintz factories, as also an agricultural bank. Adequate credit will be given to the new Ministry for such enterprises.—Reuter.

OUR DUTY—TO DO AND DIE.

Follow Gandhiji—India's Dictator.

DELHI, Feb. 22.

"Soldiers of the country must lose no time, in preparing themselves for the coming fight for freedom," said Pandit Motilal in an interview to the "Hindustan Times'" representative, prior to his departure for Allahabad.

Pandit Motilal said: the soldier's duty was to do and die and those who were prepared to join the coming struggle as soldiers should not bother about the details of the programme. They should simply place themselves at the command of Mahatma Gandhi, the dictator of India.

Pandit Motilal said the Congress Working Committee had given full powers to Mahatma Gandhi, and the whole plan was to be devised by him. No General should be expected to disclose his plans. Soldiers should be simply ready to listen to the call. Congress organisations throughout the country should be strengthened to such an extent that each district and each centre might be ready to contribute its quota in the coming fight.

KARNATAK IN EARNEST.

—:o:—

Preparations For Civil Disobedience.

DHARWAR, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at Bellary under the presidentship of Mr. Diwakar. Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Hardikar, Shriniwasrao Koujalgi and other leaders attended.

The following important resolutions were adopted:—This meeting of the K.P.C.C. fully supports the resolution of the Congress at Lahore relating to the attainment of independence. This meeting further welcomes the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed on the 14th instant to entrust the initiation of civil disobedience to Mahatma Gandhi and those working with him and appeals to the people of this Province to give their support to facilitate the working of the said resolution.

KARNATAK PROPAGANDA.

This meeting appoints a committee of Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sadashivarao Karnad, Dr. Hardikar, Hanamantrao Koujalgi and Diwakar to carry on propaganda in this province, to convey the message of the Congress in all its details with object of creating public opinion in its favour and assist the Karnatak Dal in the enrolment of the Congress members in order to work out the resolution of the Working Committee. This committee should take all possible steps such as enlistment of volunteers and report if and in what matters it will be possible to start civil disobedience in Karnatak as contemplated by the Working Committee. The Committee is to submit its report to the Council of K. P. C. within one month. This committee authorises the Council to consider the report and act on behalf of K.P.C.C. in this matter.

CONGRESS INCOME TAX.

The levy of income-tax upon Congressmen, condemnation of alleged arbitrary and illegal action of some police authorities and magistrates in Mysore State in connection with the National Flag on the Independence Day and some other resolutions were also carried. The civil disobedience committee has already set to work. —Free Press.

"PERIL IN INDIA."

—:o:—

Sir M. O'Dwyer And The Burned Union Jack.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time of the Amritsar outbreak in 1919, speaking at the annual dinner of the 25th London (Cyclist) Battalion,) said:

If you look round India to-day you see that the spirit of rebellion, which in 1919 we crusshed promptly and drastically—and that in the long run is the most humane course—is again abroad, and curiously enough some of the people who are heading the movement to-day were put away then for organising rebellion against the British Raj.

It makes one's blood boil to think that a month ago at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, a seditious revolutionary meeting was held, that the Union Jack was torn down and burnt, and the revolutionary flag was raised in its place. I cannot help feeling that if you and I had been in Lahore on that day we should not have allowed that to occur. (The 25th London Battalion was in Amritsar in 1919.)

One cannot help contrasting waht India was 10 or 11 years ago, when our international position was much worse than it is now, with what India is to-day. Our Indian Empire was built up by the blood of British soldiers and by the labours of British administrators. Is it to be sacrificed to-day to futile idealisms of British politicians?

I am sure that men like you, who have borne the heat and burden of the day in India and in other parts of the Empire will see to it that we do not throw away a grand heritage which was built up by your ancestors and by mine.

DACCA—ARICHA RAILWAY PROJECT.

(Cotinued From Page 12.)

sions and on behalf of the Government said that nothing would give them greater relief than to see that this communal representation in the services was satisfactorily solved.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Ghaznavi wanted to withdraw the motion in view of the assurances of Sir George Rainy and Mr. Hayman. But many mahomedan members objected.

The motion for leave to withdraw was carried by 43 votes to 26. Nationalists as a party remained neutral as also Mr. Jinnah and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub.

Sir Zulqar Ali Khan was cheered when after considerable hesitation he went and voted against the withdrawal of the motion.

CONNECTING LINKS

Mr. Ghaznavi by token cuts raised questions of railways running steamer service between important points in railway system and of postponement of Dacca Aricha Railway. Regarding the former Mr. Ghaznavi made it clear that he had no intention of killing private enterprise but he merely wanted to provide connecting links in railway service through communication of which should not break. His proposal would bring down rates and fares and the House would be able to keep a measure of control on the steame service.

Sir George Rainy regarded the present times of financial stringency as inopportune for starting any fresh capital expenditure. He admitted that the proposal would be advantageous to merchants and public, but not to those responsible for management of state railways.

The motion was withdrawn.

DACCA-ARICHA RAILWAY.

Moving a cut to raise the question of Dacca-Aricha Railway Mr. Ghaznavi smelt that the recent visit of Sir George Schuster to London had something to do with the postponement of the project. He thought that the Inchcape Company must have persuaded him to plead for financial difficulty. For after obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State the Standing Finance Committee and of the Assembly it did not lay in the mouth of the Government to say they wanted to resurvey the project. He also informed the House that the line would shorten travel to Dacca from Calcutta by seven hours and would greatly facilitate trade. To-day English banks in Calcutta refused to advance money on bill of lading for jute if the cargo was carried by non-English steamer Company.

Mr. Neogy charged the Bengal Chamber for having uttered lies in their letter to the Government of India. It was wrong for the Chamber to say that the project was not urgent or traffic was not adequate or the present transport facilities sufficient. Mr. Neogy maintained that the project was of utmost urgency and had been supported by the Bengal Government. It would not only open up that part of the country but also provide through communication from Peshawar to Eastern Bengal and the revenue of the whole railway system would go up considerably. Mr. Neogy said that none raised any objection to the scheme but when the project was about to be commenced the Bengal Chamber wrote a thundering letter and the Government of India at once agreed to postpone construction of the railway. "If Government do not immediately proceed with the railway, the conviction will go down among the people of Bengal that when the interests of India came into conflict with the vested interests of Europeans Government gave way to their countrymen."

SIR DARCY'S DEFENCE.

Sir Darcy Lindsay regretted that strong language had been used, for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce when they wrote the letter did so with the best of intentions and in the interests of India. (Oh Oh.) The Chamber held that money during the present financial stringency could more profitably be used elsewhere when they knew that the Dacca-Aricha project was not absolutely urgent.

ESTIMATES NOT RELIABLE.

Dr. Ziauddin charged the Government with undertaking unnecessary schemes like the building of Lucknow Station when projects of urgent necessity like Dacca-Aricha Railway were crying for money. He once again asserted that the estimates of the Railway Board were not reliable and felt that money from the Reserve Fund could usefully be employed on the project. He sympathised with those who had left the legislature when the decisions of the Assembly could be set aside by a mere letter or a Chamber of Commerce.

SIR GEORGE EXPLAINS.

Sir George Rainy at the outset made it quite clear that the Government and the Railway Board realised the urgency of the Dacca-Aricha Railway and regarded it as an essential link in the chain of through railway communication. He also assured the House that Government was not in any way afraid or influenced by the Bengal Chamber. On the other hand Government regarded it as a reasonable ground for undertaking new projects if private enterprise brought down the rates and fares in a particular locality. But fresh detailed estimates were needed not because the Bengal Chamber had urged for postponement but because it had been the wish of the Public Accounts Committee in the past not to start with schemes until full details were available. The present financial stringency was also a cause of the postponement. But whatever be the opinion they received in future they would regard the project as the first on their list.

EXASPERATED.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas thought that the remarks of Mr. Ghaznavi and Mr. Neogy regarding the Bengal Chamber were not for the purpose of insulting the Chamber but because they had been exasperated by the delaying policy of the Government of India. If the European community had suffered half as they did they (Europeans) would not only use stronger language but also stronger methods. He failed to see why the Railway Board should put off the project when the Bengal Government was prepared to meet any loss in the working of the railway. If Government was really anxious to show that they were looking after the needs of the poor agriculturalists they must forthwith undertake construction of the railway and if they had no capital and no credit to borrow necessary funds he advised Government to entrust it to private capital.

MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Parsons explained that the Scheme had not taken unusually long time in maturing. Government did not regard the scheme as a paying proposition till 1924 but when that part of Bengal had been opened up it became possible for Government to consider the scheme favourably. Since then they had estimates prepared and got the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Standing Finance Committee and of the Assembly. The earliest time they could start operations would have been winter of 1930 but then they found they had not enough funds to commence the project. Under the circumstances Government could only ask the Agent of the E. B. Railway to let them know much money he wanted for preliminary step of getting the final detailed estimates and for final location of the railway. This they have done.

The House rejected the motion without division and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

PREPAIRE FOR IMMEDIATE DIRECT ACTION.

(Continued From Page 1.)

are firm in their resolve. At Jhansi 90 per cent of the railway staff is on strike and the number is swelling day by day, as workers on road-side stations join hands with the strikers. Railway Officials have issued 48 hours' notices to strikers, asking them to vacate their quarters and intimating them the termination of their services. The officers at some places have even prohibited the usage of the latrines to the strikers. Strikers have resolved to offer Satyagraha if compulsory eviction is enforced with the aid of the police At Agra, the number of strikers is about 250. False charges are framed against the peaceful strikers and prosecutions and unlawful confinements are daily carried on. Four volunteers have been arrested, but the men are firm and peaceful.

AN EYE-OPENER.

At Muttra, the Strike is well maintained from the beginning and the so called "Loyalists" who feasted upon the sweets offered by the administration now repent as the amount spent by the administration is being out from their wages. The Loco Workshop at Khandwa has been closed as the workers have joined the strike and more are expected to join shortly. The strike situation at Poona is unchanged. The officials seem to have lost their temper and the workers, who approached them for receiving their monthly payment were handed over to the police. At Dhond, Sholapur and Shahabad the strikers are firm and the eviction from railway quarters is still being done without mercy. Merchants at Sholapur have not shown generosity as was expected but the workers are prepared for any hardship. At Kasara only 5 men of the old staff have not joined the strike. Payment to the rangmen was refused but later on the officials had to make arrangements for the payment.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Trains run usually late as the road-side stations and cabins are closed on account of the Strike. Meetings of strikers and daily held at important centres and they show their grim determination to fight to a finish. Resolutions conveying sympathy and support are sent by many public institutions and collection of Strike funds is vigorously started by the youths. The Allahabad Congress Committee has supported the strikers demands as just and reasonable and hopes of conciliation board have been expressed.

OFFICERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT SUMMONS.

Messrs. McCann and Smith, Railway Servants, Lonavla had served 48 hours' notices to vacate the quarters, to the Railway Staff, who have gone on strike. As the notices were illegal Station Master and Goods Clerk, Telegaon, filed Civil Suits against the Railway Servants, 2nd Class Sub-Judge, Wadgaon, issued the notices and summons against the defendents which they refused to accept.

AGENT'S REPORTS EXPOSED.

—:o:—

Strike Situation In Jhansi.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24

Pandit Hariharnath Shastri on his return from Jhansi after presiding over the Divisional Conference of G. I. P. Railway workmen there in an interview to the Free Press explained the situation of the strike there. He said with the exception of the well paid staff which did not know the pangs of starvation and penury, all the other workmen had struck work and the report of the Railway authorities that conditions were coming to normal was far from truth. All along the line the trains were running late. At Jhansi he found over 6,000 workers had struck work in the Workshops.—Free Press.

G. I. P. STRIKE SITUATION

Mr. F. J. Ginwala will deliver a public lecture at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on The G I P Railway Strike Situation and the Modern Economic Problems of India. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

STOP THE FLOGGING JUDGES.

The Last Appeal.

"Ten long years to make you think—
The lash to make you feel:"
The hopeless wretch aghast doth shrink,
Then mutters, "I'll appeal!"

* * * *

All spick and span the torture gear—
Triangle, ropes and knout:
Doctor and Justices are here—
Then bring the prisoner out!

* * * *

God! here he lies, all bloody, smashed
(One bent with mercied breath:
"Appeal allowed, and sentence quashed,"
Said Lord Chief Justice Death.)

W. J. WENHAM.

On Monday, February 3, James Edward Spiers, a prisoner sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the "cat," leaped 20 feet to his death at Wands-worth Prison.

On the day after, Lord Darling made the pleasant comment that the public "who flock to the exhibition of the 'Game Chicken' and 'Battling Brown' would gladly attend to see 'Burglar Bill' punished by the 'Wandsworth Walloper.'"

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer," added Lord Darling, "might as well get entertainment tax on that as the other."

That revelation of the mind of an eminent Judge is sufficient in itself to justify a civilised community in taking away from the Courts the power of inflicting physical pain on offenders against the law. No clearer demonstration could be given of the brutishness which the present barbarous system creates.

The Common Serjeant (Sir H. F. Dickens) tells us why the "cat" is given. "It is not to reform the man," he says. "He is generally a brute. It is not brutalising to flog a callous, cruel brute. It is a deterrent." In other words, flogging is just a fiendish method of inflicting torture upon a bound and helpless prisoner in the vain hope that he will be too afraid to be a brute in the future.

As one reads those monstrous sentences, the centuries roll back, the thin veneer of civilisation slips away and law appears, not as the symbol of ordered justice and progress, but as the brute beast of tangled jungle and forest lair.

But we refuse to believe that this is a true reflection of the mind of the nation. The flogging Judges, trained in a school of cold logic, insensitive to modern humanitarianism, and seemingly ignorant of all psychological knowledge, are throw-backs to a bygone age. Will not Mr. Clynes, who is a kind, humane man, save them from themselves, and save society from their cruelties by forbidding any repetition of these barbarous practices? He would live in history if he did. —The "New Leader."

POPULARISING INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Propaganda Among Muslims.

DEPUTATIONS TO TOUR IN PRESIDENCY.

At a meeting of the Congress Muslim Party held on Sunday at the Congress House, the following programme was decided on for carrying out an extensive propaganda among the Muslims in favour of the Independence movement by:

(1) educating the Muslims through platforms, papers and by issuing pamphlets from time to time.

(2) Sending a deputation in the Presidency for propaganda.

(3) Holding weekly study-classes in Muslim localities in Bombay.

The meeting also decided to open a branch office of the party at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 2 Tank Road, Old Parsi Statue, Bombay, to organise a Congress Muslim Valunteer Corps and to carry out vigorous work of enrolment of party members.

"ELDERS" IN SESSION.

—:o:—

Several Bills Passed By Council Of State.

NEW, DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Council of State held a 35-minutes sitting this morning when Official business was transacted. After Sir Henry Symons had been sworn in the Council adopted two resolutions moved by Sir Muhamed Habibullah and Mr. Woodhead by which the Council decided to elect one representative to the Governing Body of Indian Research Fund Association in the place of Mr Rama Rao who has resigned and eight members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

The President fixed 27th as the last date for nominations on which date the elections would also be held if necessary.

The Council next passed five bills, two as passed by the Legislative Assembly and three as introduced in the Council.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Moving consideration of the Indian Patents and Designs Bill Mr Shillidy said that the object of the Bill was twofold, firstly to secure sufficient returns to the patentee and secondly to limit the period of a patent as it was regarded as a sort of monopoly and therefore a tax on the public. The Bill, he said had been drafted with these two considerations in view.

The Council passed the bill with certain formal amendments moved by Mr. Graham.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The Council next took up the dangerous drugs bill. Sir Arthur Macwatters moving its consideration paid a tribute to the Local Governments and said that the scope of the bill was defined by Geneva Conventions. It would clear up demarcation of functions between the Central and Local Governments as also make penalties for offences more strict and more uniform.

The Council accepted the motion and passed the Bill.

The House also passed the Special Marriage Act Amendment Bill which was moved by Mr. Haig as also the Bill to amend certain enactments and repeal certain other enactments as moved by Mr. Graham.

PRISONS ACT.

Lastly the Council passed a bill to amend the Prisons Act. Mr. Haig described the Bill as an administrative measure for the segregation of males below the age of twenty-one. The Bill amended the Prisons Act so that all the prisoners upto the age of twenty-one would be treated as one class and seperated into a number of groups now prescribed for prisoners under the age of eighteen.

The Council was adjourned till the 27th instant when non-official business will be taken up.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 27th idem at day-light.

The N. Y. K. stamer "Tajima Maru" left Rotterdam for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th March next to load Cargo for Japan.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

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PEN PICTURES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

The Last Phase Of The Struggle.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali writes in the "Hindusthan Times.":—

Another couple of years passed. Gandhi had arrived. But he was only a potential figure. Champaran and Khaira had introduced him to the rest of India as a man with an old weapon rediscovered and successfully wielded by him.

The Rawlat legislation brought him out as the 'star turn' but his satyagraha was a most debatable item. He was now a Mahatma. He came to Delhi to launch the 'satyagraha' movement, ill-understood, and regarded with great misgivings by even men of light and learning. One saw in Principal Rudra's sparsely furnished sitting-room, turned into a squatting room for the occasion. Mahatma Gandhi and his home-spun 'kurta, dhoti,' and the special cap of his adoption sitting at the head, and some 15 persons squatting in all solemnity all round on the border of the durrie with their backs to the wall of that small room, listening in awe. and perhaps with some misgivings to the clear, brief, and almost commanding exposition of the strange campaigner who had determined to outclass the veteran generals of the day.

Those who listened to him on that occasion and decided to join his campaign, so far from glowing with the enthusiasm born of certainty appeared to be actuated by a sense of "duty" unrelated to any very lively hopes of success But the way the country responded to to his first call in the form of a 'hartal' ushered in a new era, and subsequent events fully redeemed the hopes of the author of the movement. The N. C. O. programme first enunciated at the Ist Khilafat Conference held in November in Delhi was scarcely understood by those who enthusiastically hailed it; but the crescendo of enthusiasm which it evoked made it possible a year and a half later to translate it into action.

THE FOURTH PICTURE.

Gandhi had discarded clothes by now, and was content with a loin cloth, and a sheet thrown over his shoulders. As we saw him at work in the A. I.C.C. in October in Delhi, a lean and frail man with his sheet slipped off, sitting unprotected from cold till mid-night aglow with an almost supernatural determination, we wondered if there was after all something in what had come to be known as 'soul force'! And many of us consciously attempted to imitate him. He was calm he was remarkably patient, he often smiled at violent criticism and became grave when some trifling amendments were proposed and invariably carried his point. Critics chafed, opponents, of whom there were very few who dared to pit themselves against him in those days, kindled into red-hot wrath at his success, but he always carried his point. Many of those who obeyed him did not agree with him, and for some strange reason all were carried along by the tide of his determination. Strange stories were in circulation of people's belief in his miraculous powers. And I know of a man who under the influence of his gospel of 'non-violence' refused to indulge in a hearty laugh for six solid years for exuberance of spirits was a transgression against the soul-limits of non-violence!

His apotheosis culminated at the Ahmedabad Congress, when he reigned supreme throughout the length and breadth of India. I was not there to see it, but heard of it in a prison.

THE FIFTH PICTURE.

Mr. Gandhi, as the President of the last Congress called him, was again the central figure at Lahore. The change is fully signified by the change of "'Mahatma" to "Mr." No longer a defied worker of miracles, no longer the apostle of an unchallenged gospel, no longer the dictator whose word would be law, he still remains the most powerful factor in the political life of the country, and his influence is all on the side of restraint. He saw that a new generation had arisen, a generation that could weigh and decide matters on which history's verdict is regarded more to the point than the word of a high-souled apostle of beautiful idealism preached more than 2,000 years ago in India, and nearly 2,000 years ago in Judaea. He sasw which way the wind was blowing, and he interposed himself between the country and the storm of which he witnessed lurid signs on the horizon. Palliation appeared to him the best expedient and so far as I can see, his so-called 'independence' resolution is nothing else but a curb on the unbridled desire of the younger generation to have a trial of strength. It has had the desired effect. It may continue to reign in restive spirits—and their number is legion—if something tangible is achieved before hope flickers out, But if Gandhi fails this time, the most powerful of restraining factors will disappear, and it requires no prophet to predict the course of events that will ensue. What I have seen in the last 20 years convinces me that awakening promises to be infinitely more rapid than it has been during the last decade, and those concerned will do well to attune themselves to changing events.

Gandhi marks the last phase of India's constitutional struggle, and with him will disappear the last drops of non-violence. His gospel of the greatest Evangels have lived in this word, and history will continue to rehearse itself, for mankind has yet to attain the goal.

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION IN TURKEY

An Economy Campaign.

ANGORA, Jan. 29.

The Education Department authorities are busy investigating that most delicate question—are the foreign schools maintained by minority population, such as American and French mission schools, violating the law against religious propaganda?

Government was compelled to take such drastic and immediate steps on account of the incessant complaints received from the parents of Turkish children. Educational Inspectors have been instructed to make a sifting inquiry into the vehement allegations of proselytism. They are further told to make sure that in the schools adjoining churches or having chapels the line is clearly drawn between spiritual and temporal affairs. There are eight schools and two independent colleges by Congregational Boards of U. S. A. mission.

It is also alleged by responsible critizens that certain foreign schools, contrary to Turkish law, conduct courses not outlined by the Minister of Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BY GOVERNMENT.

The National Assembly is considering a proposed law prepared by the educational authorities which would revolutionise teaching in this country in that it would require all children of Turkish citizens to receive their primary education in Government schools. The plan is to refuse permission to attend foregn schools to all Turkish children between 7 and 12.

It will also apply to Greek, Armenian and Jewish children and is bound to raise a storm of protest amongst these minority populations.

Greek and Armenian schools are particularly plentiful. While Turkish is taught in these institutions, it is considered a language course and is not a common medium of conversation.

Responsible opinion in the country is ardently sponsoring this move which is considered as another vital step towards unifying the country.

LATINIZED ALPHABET.

A sum equivalent to 18 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for expenses necessitated through popularizing the new alphabet.

The Minister of the Interior is preparing to modify an order which at present causes great difficulties for Greeks and Armenians travelling in the interior. Passport visas, in order to go from one city to another and various other forms of red tapism, will be abolished to the immense relief of businessmen.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

The "Aksham" deplores the extravagance rampant in Constantinople and dispairingly calls it the antithesis of the intensive campaign for national economy. In a stirring editorial it vigoriously reminds the Turks of the Ghazi's self-imposed vow of Swadeshi and and self-denial and exhorts them to emulate the apostle of freedom.

RUSSO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

In spite of the diametrically opposed systems of government in vogue in Russia and Turkey the relations between the two countries are better to-day than they have been for many years. Nationalist Turkey will not tolerate communism, but her foreign policy is modelled on that of Russia.

The fact of their eschewing the membership of the League of Nations consditutes a common link and they have often emphasised that they would not dream of joining the imperialistic assembly of nations which gathers together at Geneva.

Dr. Taufik Rushdi Bey will return Kara Khan's visit during the first quarter of this year and will try to eliminate the friction which has attended the commercial exchanges between the two countries.—"Muslim Outlook."

ORIENTAL AGNOTICISM.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

posture, the holy book has no patience. "There are two kinds of creatures in this world, one divine, the other that of the Asuras (Demons). The divine has been described at large. Now hear from me about the Asura class, the men who are Demoniac know neither creation nor its end: no purity or good conduct or truth is found in them." The condemnation that follows is the property of every inquiring mind. It is so easy of access in almost every language of the educated.

THE CRUEL ENIGMA.

The tortured human mind generalized centuries before the birth of Huxley and has the assent, at least the tacit agreement, of all thoughtful men in every age and country that man can assume a divine regularity of moral phenomena only by faith. Reason rises in irrepressible insurrection against it. The violator of ethical rules constantly escapes the punishment which is supposed to be ordained for him. The wicked flourishes like a green bay tree. The righteous begs his bread. The sins of fathers are visited upon the children. Ignorance, which is often the equivalent of innocence, is punished with a severity which justice would reserve only for a wilful wrong The premeditated crime or the unintentional trespass of one inflicts sufferings on thousands upon thousands of the innocent. This cruel enigma was felt. It burnt itself into the minds and memory of millions of thinkers. But the pure thought was not allowed open expression. It was branded as blasphemy by priests who were taken under their protective wing by rulers. The priest acted as a middleman divinely appointed between the omnipotent creator and hapless puzzled man.

WOMEN OF INDIA WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

selves and home, making the home cheerful with news from outside. "Daughters of India why not you?"

There are many spheres open to women in India. Your hospitals for instance are understaffed. This noble profession absorbs a great number of our educated girls in Europe, as does commerce, and in trades of all kind women are found. I would like to point out to you what a valuable asset this is. When our men went to fight in the recent great war, the women of Europe carried on—carried on businesses their fathers, brothers, or other male relation had to leave to answer the call to arms. Women of Europe did everything but fight; carried on commerce of every kind, shops, workshops,—professions etc., —proudly, intelligently successfully. All honour to them, assisted by their education, commonsense, they developed self-assurance, confidence in their abilities, that won for them the praise of man, and the world at large.

I know that the women of India, as do women of other countries, looked forward to homes and children of their own, and husbands to protect them. Nothing could be loveller to my mind. But apathy, and timidity will not equip you to fight your own battles, and carry on, should your menfolk by circumstances over which they have no control, have to leave you to shift for yourself, and perforce withhold that protection that guides your destiny.

WHAT OF THE MORROW?

If this bondage of yours lies at the door of your men, then I say "Men of India, for both your sakes, open wide the door and let your women out: Let her work side by side with you, taking an interest in national affairs. Do not let the fine appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Indian women in his address to them at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday fall on deaf ears. Let her develop her own individuality, and thus gain confidence, self-assurance, and ability to carry on in any capacity; to fight the good fight, not with weapons, but by knowledge, wisdom and sympathy. Nothing can be won without woman's help. Men of India what would be the state of your mind regarding your women, should you have to leave them? Not easy if you love them. You would regret having kept them in ignorance, treated them like hot-house flowers. It sounds perfectly beautiful to put your beloved in a pedestal, and offer her your worship and adoration, to place your protecting arms about her, and shield her from every evil. But what of the morrow, when you are not there? Have you ever thought of that? The laws of self-preservation are as vitally necessary to her as to you.

Recently I visited the All-India Women's Conference, and met those few noble women who are fighting for you. But they are all to few: Unite your interests with theirs for the betterment of your race, and for the good of humanity. Women of India, your country needs you. Cast off the shackles that hold you in bondage. Awaken from apathy, and come out of your seclusion. Dr. Hardiker recently appealed to the women to take their share in the political struggle of India, and I say to you my sisters women of India, seek first your own emancipation, and just as surely as day follows the night, shall follow the political freedom of your glorious country.

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By

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What the People Say

A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Writing in the "Indian States Journal" of the 8th instant, Khan Bahadur Jacob B. Israel positively states that a common language is prelude to Independence of India, and in attempting to cut the Gordian knot, strongly advocates that claim of Urdu written in Marathi Balbodh, in preference to any other. At the same time, he admits that the task is a huge one. But what surprises me is that a writer of his experience should have such a narrow angle of vision as not to be able to see further then the frontiers of Hindustan in other words to think that prosperity of this country lies burried within the four boundries of India is entirely preposterous.

If all our ideas of Dominion Status, Independence, or even Republic should materialize to morrow, it will not serve any useful purpose unless our trade with out side world, is carried on with even greater vigour and business aptitude than being done to-day, for Trade is synonymous with prosperity.

Without trying to beat about the bush, I would at once declare that I am for English to be made universal, not only in India, but even throughout the civilized world, for the following reasons:—

1, If we examine import and export of this country inclusive of Burma, and without any regard for British control over Indian affairs, we still find ourselves inseparably associated with, among other countries, England, France, Germany, Denmark, Belgeum, Austria, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Japan, Australia, America and South Africa. And all correspondence between these countries and ours is carried on exclusively in English. Again, of these other then English-speaking nations, knowing the universal usefulness their trade and as a medium of approach to any thing and every thing, important subjects in the curriculum of their respective Universities.

2, The best of literature of all countries, inclusive of India, has been translated into English at a great sacrifice of both labour and money and, therefore, student of this language has, almost for nothing, the world literature at his feet. While, educating ourselves in Urdu will give us access to nothing of that kind. Similarly many a Indian with English education who, for the purpose of sports, education, or health tours round the world never meets with any difficulty in attaining his object. The same may be said of foreigners touring this historical country of ours, year in year out.

3, India is a group of hundreds of communities each with a different religion, dialect, and even social customs, and yet in every community there are number of students highly accomplished in English and it is just for this reason, that we have long since made it the common platform in deciding matters internal and external alike. And now, after so much has been done and acquired, admittedly through this language, to think that adopting of English as a "lingua Franca" will diflect our patriotism is sheer nonsense, for blood is thicker than water.

Let us, therefore, loose no time in strengthening the link that is already existing and that unites us with the rest of the civilized world —the English language—irrespective of its origin.—Yours etc.,

C. F. L.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

WANTED A PRIEST.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now almost a year to-day that a deputation of nearly 100 parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Culvem, near Gorai, Salsette, waited on His Grace the Most Rev. J. R. Lima S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, with a petition. It was on the 27th February last year. The first episcopal action of his Grace was the removal of the priest from their Church (founded in 1855, or thereabout, and placed under the Propaganda "de Fide") and the transfer of congregation to the Church of "Reis Magos" Padreado parish from which the Culvem Congregation had severed its connection 75 years ago. The Sacred Heart was a complete parish in itself with a long standing School for Children under a graduate priest. Facing the Church is the memorial cross built in commemoration of the golden jubliee of the reign of Victoria the Good during the pasterage of Rev. John Francis Rodrigus, a native of Palli in Bandra. The foundation stone was laid by the most Rev. George Porter S. J., the First Archbishop of Bombay, and a tablet was put up, which exists, recording Dr. Porter's and Father Rodrigues's names.

Dr. Lima, who is a Portuguese and evidently pro-Padroadist, was told by the deputation that the removal of the priest and the abolition of the Padroado were greatly felt and much deplored. His Grace promised the deputation that he would let them have a priest, but they have neither a priest nor a School up to now, in spite of several representations by the way of reminders.

So I would beg to request His Grace through the medium of your valuable journal to carry out his promise at a very early date, for which they shall be much obliged and implore the Sacred Heart to bless him and his episcopate.—Yours etc.,

A PARISHIONER.

BROADCASTING COMPANY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the report of the general meeting of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd., published in the issue of your paper of the 18th instant, I have inquired of practically all Radio merchants regarding the meetings of the trade alleged by Sir Ness Wadia to have been held "time after time", and I am informed by every party whom I have so far interviewed that the statement of Sir Ness was incorrect.

As regards the alleged invitation of the Board of Directors of the Company to the traders to cooperate with them and their refusal to do so, as also the charge levelled against the traders that they have brought the Company to its present crisis, on behalf of the traders, I hereby challenge Sir Ness to substantiate his statement.

Will Sir Ness be so good as to answer the following queries:—

(a) How many shares do each of the Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd., hold and what amount has been paid to them as Director's fees since the inception of the Company?

(b) Through whom was the order for the two transmitting stations placed?

(c) Which of the Directors are interested in the leases of the office and studio premises and of the transmitting stations of the Company of Bombay?

(d) Why was the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., described in the Company's balance-sheets as secured creditors, or what was their security and why was the alleged equitable mortgage in their favour created on the verge of the Company going into liquidation?—Yours, etc.,

A. S. DHOLEKER.

24, Benham Hall Lane,
Bombay, No. 4, Feb. 21.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that the Congress has declared Independence, we have all to sacrifice in the cause of our Motherland. To those who have no courage for suffering either bodily or financially can at least contribute to that part of the programme which affects least, and is most efficient. I mean the "Boycott of foreign cloth".

I had worked in the mills of Oldham and Bolton districts over 35 years ago and know that these mills are worked more by women than men. On my last visit to attend the marriage of a doctor friend of mine in Birmingham I visited my old friends whose hospitality I had the good fortune to enjoy for some years. The gentleman had been an employer of over 1,500 persons in Manchester. We were talking about the boycott which followed the partition in Bengal. He said: 'We won't mind a million men unemployed in our country, but the boycott of textile will drive thousands of our lasses, walking the streets. I can't bear to think of it. It means revolution!

If my brothers and sisters will only check their love of display they can easily take to Indian mill cloth if not Khaddar. The latter keeps every pie in our country and develops the only cottage industry possible for over 20 crores of agricultural population. Now is the time, begin to-day.—Yours, etc.,

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

CONSOLATION FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Whatever ails the "Old Woman of Bori Bunder"? Is her conscience pricking her after her anti-Indian policy? Fancy waxing spiritualistic, of all things!

We all knew something was ailing her for some long time past, but I, for one, could never have guessed that things had come to such a pass with the Old Woman as to need consolation from the spirits! Has the bottle forsaken her?

If for nothing else, for the experience of getting some straight talk from our Glorious Dead, I wish them success. They might still succeed in knocking some sense of fairplay into her nut!

We are told "Out of darkness comes Light", but the Old Woman seems to go from darkness into pitch darkness!

I can visualize all the tables and the planchettes working overtime trying to get in touch with Jack the Ripper down to Sinbad the Sailor.

What a fillip to the local and mofussil Rishis, world teachers, God-incarnates and soda bicarbonates!

Roll up! Roll up me beauties—the old woman will nurse yer!—Yours, etc.,

"A DISAPPOINTED WORLD TEACHER."

Bombay, Feb. 21

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly grateful by your kindness of publishing this letter of grievance of the citizens of Nanded--Deccan on N. G. S. Railway a well-known cotton business centre which may be compared to the city of Ahmedabad (in Bombay Presidency) for commercial purposes

For the past three weeks and more, irrespective of the present G. I. P. Railway strike, letters from Bombay are delivered on the third day instead of the second chiefly through missing connection of transfer of postal bags at Manmad. The post for Nanded leaves Bombay by Calcutta mail at 21-30 arriving at Manmad at 2-12 and the N. G. S. Railway leaves Manmad at 2-45 and although passengers have time to transtrain, no effort is made by postal authorities to transfer the mail bags. Formerly the Calcutta mail left Bombay at 20-30 and arrived at Manmad at 1-30 and the N. G. S. Railway left at 3-30 or 3-15, whereas when the departure time of Calcutta mail was changed to 21-30, the N. G. S. Railway authorities changed their time to start their train at 2-45, and the fault lies in the unsympathetic timings of the trains and can be easily rectified by the mutual kindness, courtesy and co-operation of the G. I. P. and N. G. S. Railways. When the Bombay post was delivered in Nanded the next day at 2 p.m. it was possible to send reply by return post the same day as the clearance for Bombay post is timed at 3-25 p.m. Taking into consideration the commercial position of Nanded and the inconvenience caused to the public, I do hope the authorities will give due consideration to this grievance of not only Nanded but the whole N. G. S Railway Line.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. C.

Nanded—Deccan.
February 22.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To all intelligent and sane observers of the state of affairs in our country to-day, it must be absolutely clear that the greatest moment in the political history of India has come to-day. From North to South and East to West, with the grouping of countries races and religions, never in the history of India had such a great chance for the growth of a wonderful nationalism based on the soundest of democratic principles. Never before in the history of Britain was there a party with so much of direct appeal to the vast masses of humanity, which it controls through the greatest Empire, the world has ever seen. The labour, the worker and the rough men in the street are working to-day through the great labour party, for the salvation and higher and better life of the masses. Such a Government has offered us the olive branch of peace, and now shall we fail this wonderful and golden chance? Shall it be said that at this supreme moment in the history of our country that our freedom, our right to grow to the fullest extent at home and our struggles towards a sturdy national growth, have all been pitifully baffled by, what is most clear to the common sense of us all, petty strifes and small bickerings. Let it not be said that we have lost great issues as often in the past through our littleness. Don't we all proudly remember the great and glorious days of the Mogul empire under Akbar, when statecraft and Government was a great sign with that Monarch, when there was no distinction of hindus and muslims, when the goal was the common good of all. We all know from history that when these great principles were forgotten, India became a land of warring races before the advent of the British.

Now we appeal:—will our leaders now take a stand on reason, tolerance, on the lessons of history and modern democracy and settle all the outstanding differences between the two great Hindu-Muslim communities in an impartial and scientific manner and proceed to the Round Table Conference with the united voice of India? If so, can we doubt the goal?—Yours etc.

SHAIKH ALI BAVKZA.

NEW MOVEMENT OF GREAT STRENGTH IMPROVED WARP-PROOF WALNUT CASE

The "Chicago"

Never before has such splendid clock value been offered to the Indian public at such a moderate price. Never before have the special needs of India been so closely studied, as is evident from these details of the West End "Chicago" clock:

14-day pendulum movement, very substantially built; going barrel; hour and half-hour strike on special wire gong calculated to give great volume and clarity; pinions cut from the solid; strong painted metal dial; bold figures and hands; case of dark walnut *screwed to prevent warp under climatic extremes.*

12" dial.— Rs. 36.

Ask for a copy of our FREE Catalogue.

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After illness—
drink this easily-digested and delicious tonic beverage.

After sickness, when you are just able to sit up and talk to your friends and good health is slowly but surely returning, you feel, in your weak state, that ordinary food and drink do not appeal to you. You want something particularly appetising and sustaining.

"Ovaltine" supplies this want of invalids and convalescents. "Ovaltine" is a delicious drink—a Tonic Food Beverage, made from ripe barley malt, rich creamy milk and pure cocoa. It builds strength and stamina, soothes the nerves and induces sound restful sleep, all of which hasten recovery of your good health.

Convalescents welcome their regular cup of delicious "Ovaltine". They find this highly concentrated and health-giving food easy to digest, delightfully refreshing and wonderfully helpful in banishing weakness.

"Ovaltine" is just as valuable and just as desirable for children and adults in health and strength as it is for invalids and convalescents. It helps to consolidate their good health and safeguards against illness. Besides "Ovaltine" is so delicious and nutritious that everybody prefers it to ordinary beverages.

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OVALTINE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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Independence Means Prosperity.

GANDHIJI MUST BE HELPED TO WIN IT

FOLLOW HIM INTO JAIL, ADVISES RAJGOPALACHARI.

Accompanied by Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shankarrao Deo, Vasudevarao Joshi Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar arrived at Sholapur on February 22 and addressed a monster meeting in the Tilak Chowk.

Pointing to a group of Railway strikers at the meeting, began:—

You see a red flag there and a group of very humble people round it. They represent a class of people who rule Russia now. The poor people of the world are anxious to rule the world. You must be brave and face them or if you want to keep them from it you must help them to be happy. In Russia they had a battle between rich and the poor, and the poor people won. But in India let us hope there shall be no such quarrel. Because from time immemorial in India the rights of the poor people were recognised.

PERFECT DEMOCRACY.

We in India may be divided into a thousand castes, but in each caste there is perfect democracy. If there is a wedding in anybody's house, he must invite all his poor relations even before he invites his rich friends. There is no quarrel between rich and poor in our country. The world is, however, changing. We must help the poor people when they are in trouble. I do not know what their quarrel is with the Railway Company. But the Congress has endorsed their claims and wants the Company to settle their demands. I am told that the labourers want an independent arbitration board to be appointed and agree that their decision would be accepted by them. It is a most reasonable claim.

A WARNING.

Since they have asked for such a reasonable thing, it is the duty of the public to enforce that claim. That red flag is a warning to all of us.

They have already suffered sixteen days' starvation and privations. Poor labourers save nothing and so their difficulties must be great. They have no relations nearby to help them. Therefore, we must sympathise and help them until their just demands are satisfied.

POLITICAL STRIKE.

want you to-day to learn a political lesson from them They have stood away from the Company. They are not removing the railway line, or breaking the level-crossings, but they say we will not work for you because you are not just to us. We all are just porters and labourers in the British Government. What Gandhiji asks us to do is to strike work for the British Government. He says don't remove the lines or beat the engine-driver or anything of that kind. He asks those who do not like to co-operate with this Government to stay away from it.

NON-CO-OPERATE.

That is to say to non-co-operate with this Government oas much as it is possible for us to do. Surely we are in a better position than the poor coolies who have gone on strike. We have money, intelligence, brains and a big leader and we know all about the British administration, yet we are not organising a strike. The difference is probably our superior intelligence. Our great intelligence is our difficulty. If there is no intelligence in the brain, probably God works inside. If their intelligence is inside we send away God, we forget our neighbours, and we want to look after ourselves.

HELP THE STRIKERS.

These poor people have now taught us many lessons and we must give them material help as Gurudakshina. They want you to help them so that they might fight their own battle. Even if you can't give money, give them at least your sympathy. For, sympathy is a great thing for a suffering man in this bad world. In the same manner I appeal on behalf of those who suffer for the Congress, even if you don't join them in their campaign to give them at least your sympathy.

GANDHIJI'S "MADNESS."

The first Congressman on whose behalf I ask your sympathy is that very poor man who is called Mahatma Gandhi. He has gone mad because he feels that the poor people of his country are undergoing great suffering and he proposes to go to prison rather than look on doing nothing for it. We want your sympathy for him. His madness may be a delusion, but his going to jail is not a delusion, it is a hard fact. In a few days you will see from the newspapers that he has been arrested and sent to prison.

NOT BAD NEWS.

You should not put on long faces over it, because it is not bad news. It is good news that I am giving you. Suppose a man gets information that his wife is having the pains of child-birth he does not cry. He is glad. He asks on the contrary, is it a boy or a girl? In the same way if you find in the newspapers that Mahatmaji has been imprisoned, you must not weep but ask, is it Dominion Status or Independence? No country got freedom, either Dominion Status or Independence, without great trouble and great sacrifice, even as no mother got a child without great pain.

DOCTRINE OF DESPAIR.

But don't imagine that if Mahatmaji alone goes to prison we will gain our freedom. We must also go with him. You may take it once for all revolvers and pistols will never bring us freedom. It is only a doctrine of despair to hang on to bomb, pistol or revolver. We have found a better and effective weapon. Don't imagine that Government is very glad that Mahatmaji is going to prison. The Government knows that it is like a pistol that is pointed at its head. Their hope is that you may not all follow him, that you will keep quiet though he may go to prison.

GANDHIJI AND SALT.

I shall now explain to you how Mahatmaji is going to prison. He proposes to tell Government you are wrong in preventing people from making salt for themselves in this country. I, therefore, propose to make salt myself.' He will manufacture salt. You may say, hullo, this is a funny thing. All along he was telling that if we made khaddar we will get Swaraj, now he says we must make salt also. The reason for this is because English people are selling us cloth he wanted us to make cloth, so also because the English have wrongly monopolised salt he wants us to make our own salt. Buying salt means accepting this Government. Making salt is refusing to accept it. But Gandhiji won't probably be allowed to become a salt manufacturer. The Government will not let him do it, and will put him in prison.

HOW TO HELP GANDHIJI.

Now I want to know when you hear the news of his arrest and imprisonment, how will you show your sympathy. The sympathy that he wants is not to be got if you go and burn the police station or if you go and ask the strikers to remove the rails. You must show your sympathy otherwise. On that day if you like you may close all your businesses and observe a fast or pray to God. The lawyers may not all observe the hartal. They may go to Court. But we are not going to gain anything if we ridicule each other. If they don't go to courts it is a very good thing. But if they go, it does not matter, each must do his or her duty and not look at others. After Gandhiji's arrest we must follow up and try to make salt. The Government will immediately put us also into prison. If any lawyer comes to you and says don't go to prison I will defend you, then you must say, I don't want defence. I want to go to prison.

FOLLOW MAHATMAJI.

Mahatmaji expects that when he goes to jail you will all follow him. How many of you sympathise with this movement, I want to know. (Amost all raised their hands). This is good. But I want you to think further about this matter. We all sympathise with Mahatmaji, but don't you think that we should go to prison with him? He is a great man and good man, and he has long thought about it and has taken this step. We are not going to have such a great man for many hundred of years to come. Many friends have tried to dissuade him, but he says he musts go to prison. We may not be able to make ourselves sanyasis for all purposes, but for some time if we like we can make ourselves sanyasis. Every soldier who goes to fight is a sanyasi. Suppose there is a riot in Sholapur, every police constable who remains at his post dies to preserve order and is ready to give up his life for it and is therefore a sanyasi.

GO TO PRISON.

Just now we are asking you not to give up your lives, but only to go to prison, a prison where such a great man as Mahatma Gandhi is kept locked up. Don't be afraid of death. Going to prison is nothing very difficult. I want you to go to prison as cheerfully as you would go to attend a play in the theatre. Mahatmaji is going to laugh and be merry in prison. If he gets the news that the country has not followed him he is going to laught it out, because he will be away from cowards, and he will have the company of God with him. We all believe in God. All of us can offer our prayers from inside prison. We cannot pray well outside, there are numerous disturbances and we do not get the peace necessary for it. Inside the jail, it will be quiet and you won't be worried by customers, relatives and friends and you can offer your prayers to Him undisturbed. Even if there are difficulties it is worth undergoing. That is why I want you now to make up your minds. From now you must try to lead a simple life so that when you go to prison the life there may become easy for you.

GOVERNMENT MUST FEED US.

Mahatmaji says, and we all believe it, that the Government is responsible for our poverty, because our wealth is drained away by them year after year. And so let the Government feed us. That is why he says let us go to prison. The Government must either feed us all or must get out of this country once for all. Every mother must choose one of her sons and say, let this son go and send hi mto prison. Son must tell father, I will pass my B.A. if need be. after I return from the prison. If he has time he might say, have all the B.A.'s got employment? Let me go to prison and learn some trade there. Young lads can learn much from prisons. The colleges here are not satisfactory. Even the hostels are not good. They can learn many things from prison.

VALUE OF FREEDOM.

Let us think for a moment that we are selfish people. Who are the most seslfish nation in the world? ("Englishmen" was the answer from the crowd). If they are selfish people let us at least learn now to be selfish from them. Would they give away their freedom even if we offer them crores of rupees? Would America agree to give up her freeedom if England offered 20 crores of dollars? Germany might offer any amount of money to France, but France would not give up her freedom. Is it because they are brave and patriotic people? No, it is also because they are traders they are selfish people. If the merchants of England want to preserve their trade, they must preserve their Independence.

FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY.

It is only when a nation is free that it can look after its trade. If, therefore, the merchants of India want to prosper, India must have Swaraj. If we become free it does not mean that we won't trade with England, but we will do so on our own terms. We may put our own taxes on their goods, we need not get orders from others about it. The mysteries of the world trade are hardly understood by our people. If we were free our trade would certainly be better than it is to-day. Every nation wants to be independent. India is the only country whose wise people think she can trade well while she is a slave country. All merchants should join in this battle for freedom. They must must all give their sympathy so that the battle may be finished soon.

EXPLOITATION TO CONTINUE?

The situation is grave and, therefore, England says you may have Dominion Status later on but meanwhile they shall continue to exploit you. England says you may have freedom, but they must make the laws about trade. If exloitation goes on what will be the use of Dominion Status? That is why Gandhiji has said now it is not possible to wait, we must have freedom at once. England says, you are quarrelling, you are not united, and if you are not united how can you govern, how can we give Swaraj? Mahatmaji said in reply never mind our quarrels, at least give us the few things that I am asking for. Reduce the military expenditure, reduce the revenue on lands, stop the liquor traffic, reduce the high salary of officers, and so on. But the Government will not do any thing of the sort. Gandhiji therefore decided to give them a non-violent fight immediately

I appeal to merchants, lawyers and all others to give your sympathy in this battle. You have all shown your sympathy no doubt. But the only doubt is the wire connection between your sympathy and your action. The only power-house for action is God Himself. To that God Mahatmaji is praying, that we may all have the courage to act and save our country. He has no doubt about your sympathy. and he is praying to God to give us strength to act, and if God hears him, we will get the strength to act. Let us also pray with him to-night.

THE FATE OF KENYA.

Native Rights Or Settlers' Interests?

During the next few weeks this country will be called upon to make one of the most momentous decisions in its recent imperial history. The fate of ten million Africans hangs in the balance. Shall the country be ruled in their interests or in the interests of the twenty thousands European settlers? Writes A. M. Chirgwin in the "New Leader."

Of the three territories concerned, Uganda is a Protectorate, Kenya a Crown Colony, and Tanganyika a Mandated Territory. The Mandate for Tanganyika requires that Britain "shall undertake to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants"; while it has been laid down by His Majesty's Government that "as in the Uganda Protectorate, so in Kenya Colony, the principle of trusteeship for the natives, no less than in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, is unassailable"; and a White Paper of 1923 laid it down that in Kenya "The interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail."

THE HILTON-YOUNG REPORT.

Nothing could be more nobly conceived or more finely expressed. The point now reached in the history of Colonial developmen tis that it is immediately necessary to be given to these declarations. Lage as is the area affected by the decisions, their ultimate effect will be felt in every part of the Empire, and especially in South Africa and in India; while the fact that Tanganyika is a Mandated Territory will bring British policy in East Africa under the scrutiny of an informed and vigilant public opinion in many parts of the world.

The Hilton-Young Commission was sent out last year to report upon these matters and their Report will probably come to rank as a Charter of African liberties.

The Commission is satisfied that the broad basis of Empire citizenship, if it is to be enduring, must be a civic status regardless of race or creed, or colour—in effect, the adoption of Mr. Winston Churchill's declaration in 1921.

'I think there is only one ideal which the British Empire can set before itself in this regard, and that is that there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed, which should prevent any man by merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it."

The Report recommends that the normal "civilisation test" should be considered, and presumably that it should apply to white and black alike, so that the vote, when given, should be of equal value, whatever the colour of the man who exercises it. This is the fundamental issue that is at stake in East Africa: the right of being a man. The Hilton-Young Commissioners are clear in regard to their own position:—

"Our view is that, inasmuch as the progress of the territory must depend on co-operation between the races, the ideal to be aimed at is a common roll on an equal franchise with no discrimination between the races."

In the carrying out of this progressive policy there is, however, a difficulty—the native African in his present state is totally unfitted to exercise the franchise. He has not long emerged from barbarism and his condition is still backward. It is impossible, for the present at any rate, to give him any direct share in the Legislature. The immediate self-government of the territories is therefore out of the question. In such cases the traditional British policy has been to place the territories under the direct authority of the Colonial Office.

"A WHITE MAN'S LAND."

But there has been a feeling in East Africa that Colonial Office administration is remote and in a measure uninformed, since it is in the hands of men who are relatively untravelled. The Hilton-Young Report surmounts this obstacle by recommending the appointment of a High Commissioner (later a Governor-General, on the spot, whose special task shall be the co-ordination of policy as between the three territories and the care of native interests, until the time shall come when black and white are able to co-operate in the government of the territory each exercising an equal franchise.

This proposal of the Hilton-Young Commission, however, is meeting with considerable hostility. The opposition is neither in Uganda nor in Tanganyika, but in Kenya, where a capable and determined group of white settlers have set their minds upon securing self-government, by which they mean the control of native as well as white affairs. This would entail the handing over of the interests of millions of Africans to a small handful of European settlers. whose avowed purpose is to make Kenya "a white man's land."

This is the issue which Parliament has to face. Are millions of Africans to receive the rights of manhood, preserved for them during the days of their adolescence by the device of a High Commissioner or Governor-General? Or are they to be excluded permanently from those rights, by being handed over to the care of a few thousand white settlers? Is the administration of these three territories, half as large as Europe, to be raised to the level of the mandated territory of Tanganyika where the Government "shall undertake to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants," or is it to be dragged down to the level of Kenya, where after thirty years there is not a single African associated with the legislature? Are the Africans to have the door set open before them to eventual manhood rights, or are they to be kept in perpetual subservience?

The policy set forward in the White Paper of 1923 is in line both with the best British traditions and with the principle of the mandate. The Hilton-Young Report recommends, what steps should be taken in pursuance of that policy. The Kenya settlers bent on self-government, demand that native affairs shall be under white control. The Wilson Report, while agreeing that there should be a High Commissioner to co-ordinate the policies of the three territories, yet recommends that native affairs should be entrusted to the local legislatures.

IN THE BALANCE.

To this recommendation the utmost opposition must be offered. The principal interests of the native Africans are land and labour, which are precisely the matters in which the white settlers are most intimately involved Would it be fair to allow the interested white man to be the arbiter of native affairs? Should an interested party be a trustee? Would it be equitable to put the whole political power into the hands of a class with an inevitable economic bias? Ought the political and economic fate of 99 per cent of the population to be handed over to the remaining and non-responsible 1 per cent.? The verdict of history is that the class that has complete political power uses it for its own advantage. Every condition is present for that to be the case in East Africa also.

Some disinterested authority is clearly needed who can hold the the scales evenly as between white and black until such time as the African people shall have attained political manhood. The political and economic future of East Africa is in the balance, and everything depends upon the decisions that will be taken during the next few weeks, whether that future will be hopeful or dismaying.

IRAQ-NEJD NEGOTIATIONS

Sovereigns Meeting At The Frontier.

The special correspondent at Baghdad of "as-Siyasat" of Cairo writes as follows:—

The British very much desire the prevalence of peace and tranquillity in the Near East where they have a variety of interests especially the economic ones. They do not desire to see Iraq involved in hostile bickerings with her neighbours lest the situation create unrest and prejudice the interests of the Bitish traders.

For identical reasons did the Britishers try to bring about peace and goodwill between Iraq and Turkey, and consummated the now famous Trivo Agreement. Later they succeeded n bringing about an agreement between Iraq and Persia, which has developed into a fast and abiding friendship.

And to-day the Britishers are trying to bring about a rapprochement between Iraq and Nejd.

When the Britishers learnt of the proximity of the Sultan to the Frontier they lost no time in suggesting to the Iraq Government the idea of the personal conference between the two sovereigns.

The Sultan of the Hedjaz and Neid was the first to agree to this gesture which was afterwards hailed by the Iraq Government who are preparing for this conference.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

The pourparlers will relate to the question of booty from the Iraq tribesfi the removal of tribal warfare troubles, arranging for the exchange of Consuls and political representatives and providing facilities for extradition of fugitives from justice.

IRAQ-EGYPT AGREEMENT.

The Iraq Government has instructed Rashid Bey Al-Khoja, Iraq Consul in Egypt, to confirm on her behalf the agreement made between Iraq and Egypt regarding the exchange and delivery of culprits.—"Muslim Outlook."

MORARJI GOKULDAS MILL STRIKE OVER.

—o:—

The strike of the Morarji Gokuldas Mill ended on Monday and the workmen resumed work as the management promised to pay their wages for January to-day (Tuesday).

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WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

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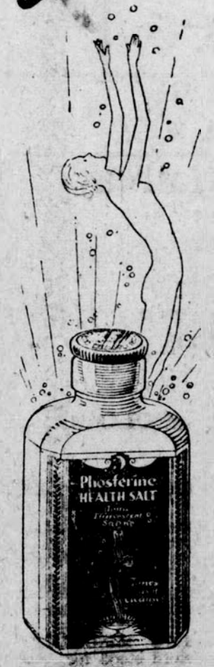

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1930

Dacca-Aricha Railway Project.

HEATED DEBATE ON POSTPONEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S APOLOGIA.

Assembly Galleries Thrown Open At Last.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

After 33 days' gloom the galleries of the Assembly looked cheerful to-day with a number of visitors. Mr. Baktiawar Ali, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been appointed temporarily as Watch and Ward Officer. He was looking after the arrangements from 10 o'clock in the morning. Altogether there were 19 officials with blue coloured "Y" armlet bearing words "W and W, Legislative Assembly" to distinguish them from the ordinary police posted in the outer precincts. Ten out of nineteen were those recently selected by the President and nine have been lent by the Police Department. Only two policemen in uniform but with armlets were seen in the galleries. Entrance to the Assembly Section was by the main gates only.

Lobby conversations showed that Mr. Arthur Moore had received a communication from Sir James Crerar, Leader of the House, definitely disallowing his no-confidence motion.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the token cut moved by Mr. Ghaznavi complaining about the paucity of Mahomedans in railway services.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUSLIMS.

Mr. Hayman proceeding with his unfinished speech of Saturday quoted statistics to prove gradual increase in Muslim percentage.

Many Muslim members by interjections showed their impatience at the slow progress.

Mr. Hayman pointed out that with a limited number of posts and with a limited number of vacancies the increase in the Muslim percentage could not have been higher. Interruptions and interjections continued and Mr. Hayman retorted: "We shall not be guilty of superseding claims of men of other communities with long service." (Col. Gidney: Hear, hear).

INJUSTICE TO OTHERS.

Mr. Hayman maintained that he was hopeful that the rate of progress of Muslim proportion would be faster in future and assured the House that the matter would be discussed with Agents in March. The Government strictly adhered to the resolution relating to one-third recruitment from minorities and read out letters from Agents showing their difficulties in recruiting. Mr. Hayman promised to issue instructions to officers responsible for making appointments to keep in mind the policy underlying the resolution. But nothing would be done which would be tantamount to injustice to other communities.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan regretted that Mr. Hayman's speech was disappointing.—A.P.

RULES BAN MUSLIMS.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury (Independent) criticised the fundamental rules framed by the Railway Board regarding appointments to the services and said that these were such as to prevent Mahomedans coming in. Mahomedans did not want special privileges but bare justice. Mahomedans were sought after by the Government in times of trouble like the boycott of the Simon Commission but kicked off after the trouble was over.

JOIN TO SECURE INDIANISATION.

Munshi Iswar Saran, Nationalist, urged the Mahomedans to join in securing Indianisation and if that were achieved then it would be time to have proportional distribution. He criticised Raja Gaznafar's suggestion that appointments for a number of years should be only form minority communities.

CLAIMS DENIED.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Leader of the Central Muslims quoted figures for the last three years and maintained "However unbiassed we may be, you cannot deny that the claims of Mahomedans have been denied at the alter of fetish. If efficiency was to be the sole test then why not take only Europeans who were certainly more efficient than Indians, Hindu or Mohamedan. (Mahomed Yakub: Question.")

JUSTICE TO MINORITIES.

Col. Crawford stood for justice being conceded to minorities but pointed out that Mr. Hayman's speech was very conciliatory and satisfactory. He suggested that the Government should go out of their way and secure by advertisement or other means suitable Mahomedans in the required numbers to redress the inequality.

ON WAR-PATH.

Mr. Abdul Haye, Independent, said that he was on war-path and while in favour of Indianisation was oppposed to Hinduisation. If they accepted the assurance of Munshi Iswar Saran to let Indiainsation be completed and then the claims of Mussalmans to be considered he felt that there would never be an adequate representation of his community in the services.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya supporting the motion felt that the Mussalmans did not want bitterness imported into debate, but he asked the Government to take strong action against any one who had been showing bias in the matter of recruitment. Integrity of public service required full investigation into communal bias.

EFFECTS OF THE MOTION.

Mr. Jinnah felt that the motion had far-reaching effects. He held that there must be some cause responsible for the appalling figures of Moslems in the services. Year after year they had been pressing the Government to take action and still matters stood very much where they were some years ago. He feared that there was a definite policy of the Government behind the paucity of Moslems in the services. The present policy left a grievance in the minds of Mussalmans. Government knew that the Hindus would always stand for the best man for the job or a policy of the survival of the fittest and thereby would not have much sympathy with the Mussalmans. The result was that Mussalmans looked to the Government for protection and occasionally Government threw a few crumbs to them. All this widened the communal gulf and created communal bitterness. He stood for efficiency but competitive examination did not always produce the best results. He approved of Pandit Malaviya's observations.

SWARAJYA AND COMMUNALISM

Mr. Acharya said that Swaraj could not be obtained by accentua-ting communalism as had been done during the debate for the sake of more Mahomedans in the services. He woud rather give ninety per cent of the jobs to Mussalmans to prevent the spread of communalism.

Mr. Murtaza said that before Swaraj there must be swaraj also in the services. He quoted the Persian couplet that before the antidote for snake-bite came from Mesapotamia the snake-bitten would have passed away. Mussalmans were asked to wait for centuries till Indianisation was over before proceeding with giving what was due to Muslims.

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S ASSURANCE.

Sir George Rainy endorsed the observations of Pandit Malaviya and Col. Crawford that minority interests should not be overlooked. Mr. Hayman had already convinced the House of the difficulties in the way and Sir George Rainy agreed that where there was a will there was a way. He assured Muhamed Yakub that his pessimism was unjustified. He echoed Mr. Jinnah's remarks that this very minor question had large repercus-

(Continued on page 8.)

DISTURBANCES AT UNA.

—:o:—

GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE ECHO.

Ban On Meetinge and Weapons.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

Mr. Madhavendra, secretary of the local Hindu Mission, who returned to Ahmedabad from Una this morning, interviewed regarding the Hindu-Muslim riot in Una, stated that owing to the dispute over the Gupta Prayag question there was Hindu-Muslim tension, and a riot broke out on the 17th instant. He said that about 25 Hindu shops were looted and about 125 Hindus, including two women were injured, 11 of them seriously. Martial law had been declared prohibiting the gathering of more than three persons and the carrying of lathis, dharias, etc., and would be in force till the 26th instant. The Police had arrested 11 Mohamedans and had recovered looted property worth about Rs. 10,000. Quiet had been restored.—A. P.

A BOMB EXPLOSION VICTIM

—:o:—

Students' Quarters Searched.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 24.

Pratap Singh, the Khalsa college student whose leg was amputated after the bomb explosion, died in the Civil Hospital at midnight last night. C. I. D. officers and the D. I. G. have arrived from Lahore for investigation. Half a dozen students have been taken into custody for preliminary investigation, while no formal arrests have been made so far. Students' quarters have also been searched, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—A. P.

—:o:—

Five students of the Khalsa College were taken into custody on suspicion in connection with Saturday's bomb explosion. The victims of the accident are progressing in hospital. The motive of the crime is yet a mystery.—Free Press.

MOORE'S "GALLANT STAND."

To Be Rewarded With A Dinner?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

With a view to mark their disapproval of the weakness and bad faith of the Official Benches in consenting to the settlement of galleries controversy and to express their appreciation of the gallant stand which Mr. Arthur Moore made against the Chair by the scene which he created on Thursday last, concerted action is being taken by the members of the Assembly subscribing to this view.

It is stated that so far nine members of the Assembly have agreed to constitute themselves as hosts and to organise a dinner in honour of Mr. Arthur Moore, M. L. A. The dinner will be a subscription dinner. As to why the hosts have chosen this occasion to honour Mr. Moore, it is left to the guests to imagine.

The leadership of this movement, it is said, has been entrusted to Mr. R. S. Sarma a nominated member of the Assembly and also a journalist. While Mr. R. S. Sarma is the leader, his colleagues are it is said, Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Aditprasad Sinha, Moulvi Shafi Dadudi, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Ghaznavi, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sirdar Jowaharsingh and Mr. Acharya.—Free Press.

KHALSA COLLEGE TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Pratapsingh Succumbs To Injuries.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 24.

Death occurred late last night in the Civil Hospital of Sardar Pratapsingh, a 4th-year student who was the worst victim of the Khalsa College bomb explosion. The funeral procession was largely attended by the professors of the college and students.—Free Press.

NADIR SHAH'S REFORMS.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

Durbar Every Thursday.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 20.

It is declared that Mohammad Nadir Khan will hold a public darbar on all Thursdays to enable the Afghans to present their grievances before His Majesty the King, personally.

The Afghan Government have declared that a "Majliss-shura" or the advisory council, will be elected to assist the Government. Every Afghan of 20 years would be empowered to vote and any Afghan above 25 would be eligible for the membership. Twenty-five members will be in the "Mailis".—Free Press.

Soviet's Religious Persecution."

—:o:—

ANOTHER STRONG PROTEST.

"Sufferings Worse Than Those Of Early Christians."

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A movement of protest against the persecution in Russia continues to spread. The Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church has associated itself with it, and also Patriarch Dimitri, head of the Orthodox Church of Serbia, who has appealed to all civilised nations to put an end to the sufferings of the Russian people which he states "are worse than those of early Christians."—Reuter.

SOVIET SUBJECTS ENTER POLAND.

—:o:—

Kept Under Custody.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Warsaw.—Many Soviet subjects driven out of Russia by hunger or anti-religious movement, have managed to evade Polish frontier guards and enter Poland where they are kept under custody by authorities.—Reuter

BERLIN'S HUGE DEMONSTRATION.

—:o:—

"1,180 Churches Closed In 3 Months."

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Berlin.—An appeal to all Christian nations in the world against "Christian persecution and religious suppression in Russia" was made at huge demonstration in Berlin of Protestants attended by the ex-Crown Prince, other members of the Hohenzollern family, the Rector of the University, numerous professors, the Russian Bishop Pichon and forty other Russian priests. Iljin, leader of Russian emigrants declared that in the past three months the Bolsheviks had closed or demolished 1,180 churches.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DELEGATE RETURNS "HOME."

—:o:—

"Purely A Case Of Illness."

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Rear-Admiral Hilary Jones, Chief Naval Adviser to the American Delegation to the Naval Conference, leaves for New York on 26th February, under medical advice owing to an ulceration of stomach. He will not return to the Conference: but there is no fear that his absence will result in a hitch in the proceedings. "It is purely a case of illness", a United States official told Reuter. He added: "There is absolutely no disaffection in our delegation."—Reuter.

Commander R. O. Fitz Roy lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

Lady Sykes visited the Mahila Classes at the Damoder Hall on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay visited Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's Exhibition of Pictures at the Town Hall on Monday.

Lady Sykes presided at Annual General Meeting of the Baby and Health Week Association yesterday.

HIS "MISDIRECTED COURAGE."

—:o:—

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION SNUBS MR. MOORE.

A Belated Appeal.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

In a statement issued last night, the Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association greatly regrets that the course of events has resulted in one of Bengal's representatives in the Legislative Assembly detaching himself from his fellows, especially since Mr. Arthur Moore had shown courage and initiative, even though, in the opinion of the Branch, they were misdirected. The statement says that when a compromise on the issue of the Government's dispute with the Chair was on the point of being reached, Mr. Moore resigned from the Group and called upon the European Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association to endorse his action. "Such an appeal" adds the statement," might have been of greater value if it had been made while the matter was pending; but coming when it did, we cannot but feel that it came too late". The action of the European Group in not taking steps to bring the dispute with the Chair to an end sooner is criticised, as is the Home Member's handling of the situation, which, according to the statement, has not inspired confidence in the country.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TAXI DRIVERS.

—:o:—

Threaten Satyagraha.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Exciting scenes were witnessed in the court of Mr. J. K. Biswas, Additional Presidency Magistrate when Punjabi taxi-drivers, about 50 in number, refused to pay the fines imposed on them and preferred to go to jail.

In reply to the Magistrate, they prayed for justice and alleged oppression at the hands of sergeants and traffic police. They said they were prepared to offer Satyagraha to put a stop to such illtreatment by the police.

The Magistrate pointed out that a scale of fine had been left behind by his predecessor and he acted accordingly. This seemed to have acted as adding insult to injury.

The drivers put forth the plea that a Magistrate should decide each case on its own merits and not be guided by a "schedule of fine" prepared by his predecessor. They further stated that panic had been created among them for the "zoolum" of the sergeants and the traffic police and they would die of starvation if this state of affairs were not checked. In the circumstances, they were compelled to take this drastic step in order to record their protest against the police action. The Magistrate promised to look into their grievances and see whether he could remedy them. The drivers then paid the fines imposed on them by the Magistrate.—Free Press.

NEW ZEALAND AVIATORS IN ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The New Zealand aviators, Messrs. Piper and Kaye, arrived this afternoon from Jodhpur. They leave for Calcutta to-morrow morning at six o'clock.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

unless it was passed at a quorum meeting would be ineffective. The idea behind the amendment was that if the first meeting was adjourned for want of quorum, second meeting would be a non-quorum one and in that case the attendance of members would be very small. It was, therefore, necessary that the recommendation should come from a majority vote of a meeting having full quorum. The amendment was carried.

The bill passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday 1 p.m.

Life-Saving Apparatus For Juhu.

GOVT. SCHEME TO PREVENT TRAGEDIES.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND PRIMARY TEACHERS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Monday afternoon and resumed consideration of the demands for supplementary grants.

JUHU TRAGEDIES.

At question time, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola asked whether Government's attention had been drawn to the recurring drowning tragedies at Juhu and, if so, what steps they proposed to take in the matter.

In reply the Minister for Local Self-Government stated that Government had under consideration in consultation with the local bodies concerned, a scheme to provide life-saving apparatus along the shore.

To a supplementary question the Minister replied that the scheme under contemplation was a costly one and would naturally some time. Another question elicited a reply that Government was not responsible for the recklessness of people.

A grant of Rs. 2,55,000 was made for the payment of commuted value of pensions.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, made a demand for a token grant of Rs. 10 for the approval of the House of the pay and allowances of primary school teachers appointed by local authorities after 30th June 1923. The note explaining this grant says: that Government have laid down the maximum scales of pay of primary school teachers engaged since 1923, which they were prepared, in their present financial condition, to admit for purposes of grant and in the light of which local authorities may adopt with the approval of Government, permanent scales of pay for primary school teachers serving under them. The total cost during the current year, on the assumption that the local authorities would adopt these maximum scales of pay, is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 and the ultimate annual cost Rs. 4 lakhs. There has been a provision in the budget for this new service, the token grant being asked to obtain the sanction of the House for the expenditure.

UNSOUND SCHEME.

The grant was vigorously discussed by a number of non-official members who took the opportunity to ventilate the grievances of the primary teachers. Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) argued that the scheme was not a sound one. Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) characterised it as disappointing. Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay) pointed out that the pay given to the primary teachers was not even a living wage. A time had come when the scale of pay of these teachers had to be revised in the interests of the education of the presidency. Mr. Syed Miran Mohamad Shah (Hyderabad) pleaded for increased scale of pay. Rao Saheb Vandekar (Nasik) complained that the attendance allowance given to the primary teachers had been the cause of great discontent among teachers themselves. That allowance had got to be substituted by some better method of giving encouragement to teachers.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) opposed the grant on the ground that the scheme entalled great hardship for primary teachers.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

The Minister for Education, replying to the criticisms, told the House that he had got from the Government Rs. 4 lakhs for the primary teachers. He would make an earnest appeal to the members of the House, to the public outside and to teachers themselves to come forward to assist him in the work of ameliorating the lot of these teachers.

Under his scheme, he mentioned, teachers would be getting increment in their salaries and also special allowances. He was surprised at the opposition coming from non-official members. He would recommend to the House the late Mr. Tilak's policy of accepting what was given and then asking for more. The Educational Department was based on experiments and it was likely that some of their experiments might fail.

He assured the House that it was not the want of will but the want of funds that was responsible for the present state of affairs.

The grant was made.

MUNICIPAL ACTS.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government, then presented to the House the Select Committee's report on the bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act. 1901, the Bombay Local Board Act, 1923 and the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925. The bill sought to amend the above three Acts in certain procedural particulars.

The bill passed its first reading last year after which it was referred to a Select Committee. The original bill suggested the establishment of Pilgrim Committees for the Local Board areas. The Select Committee recommended that it was advisable for the time being to watch the working of such Committees in the Municipalities where most of the more important shrines were situated before such a proposal was considered in respect of local board areas.

The Minister moved the second reading of the bill.

The bill passed its second readding also third reading without much discussion.

VETOING POWER.

The Minister for Local Self-Government presented the Select Committee's report on the bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925. The bill in its original form sought to invest Government with the power of vetoing the appointment of any person selected for the appointment of a Chief Officer, a health officer or an engineer on the recommendation of any municipality supported by a resolution passed by a majority of members present at a special meeting called for the purpose.

The Select Committee did not consider it necessary for Government to take power to veto the appointments. The bill as reported by the Committee provides that before Government pass an order an inquiry should be held.

The Minister moved that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) made a motion that the bill be recommended to the Select Committee. The motion was thrown out.

KNIGHT'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

Sir Rustum Jehangir Vakil (Ahmedabad) made his maiden speech in the House opposing the bill which, in his opinion, invested the Government with an extraordinary power. Looking to the gravity of the subject, the majority ought to be increased to two-thirds at least or as an alternative it must be the majority not of the members present but of the members of the Board.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik), a signatory to the majority report of the Select Committee, warmly supported the bill as reported by the Select Committee.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) opposed the bill on the ground that it was a one-sided measure.

BILL PASSED.

The Minister, in reply, made it clear that unless there were definite allegations against the officer concerned, Government would not interfere. A straightforward duties properly was always safe whatever the majority of the Board might think about him.

The bill passed its second reading.

While the bill was on for the third reading, the Minister moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution of the Municipality

(Continued in column 5.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bomb